



Established in 1927 as the
Boston Evening Clinic

*Refer to
Commonwealth
M.C.C.*

June 19, 1987

Mr. George Carpenter, Sec.-Treas.
Massachusetts State Labor, AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass. 02108

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Thank you for your gift to the Boston Evening Medical Center.

Each and every contribution, from the smallest to the largest
will help us to meet the special challenges facing our Center
in light of increased costs and tighter regulations.

We intend to remain strong and will continue our mission of
providing quality care to all of our patients. Your partnership
in this effort is important to us and we value your dedication
and personal commitment over the past years.

Thank you again for your generous contribution.

Sincerely,

Alexander Preston MD
Alexander Preston, M.D.
Medical Director

AP/rq
enc:

BOSTON EVENING CLINIC

314 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Nº 348

DATE..... June 1, 1987

RECEIVED FROM Massachusetts AFL-CIO

8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108 (Geo. Carpenter)

☐ CASH

☒ CHECK

☐ PLEDGE

WE ACKNOWLEDGE WITH GRATITUDE YOUR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF

100.00

\$.....

Thomas E. Cotter
THOMAS E. COTTER
President

60

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

C

June 16, 1987

John Bacon
President
Boston Gas
1 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Sir:

The last, plaintive echo of our nation's Memorial Day Commemoration lingers still. However, seemingly without regard, Boston Gas has authorized the rejuvenation of the singularly most offensive Vietnam Memorial outside the Communist Bloc - the HO CHI MINH Memorial. Painters' District Council 35 has the contract to repaint your gas tanks in Dorchester, and as we are told, is under strict orders not to change one brush stroke of the artist's original work. As it stands now your company's symbol is an abomination. Perhaps you were not aware of the extent of this indignity to our Vietnam veterans.

We believe that this is now the opportunity to remove the offensive profile. Over 50,000 Americans made the supreme sacrifice in a unsuccessful attempt to prevent the imposition of a communist dictatorship by a stronger nation - North Vietnam, upon a weaker one to the south. Regardless of the relative merits of our actions, it is clear that our goals were noble and our fears substantiated. For the abattoir known as Southeast Asia is continuing to this day. Whether in Cambodia, Laos or Vietnam the refugees' reports give vivid testimony to the late dictator's personal "Mein Kempf", i.e., his dream of a Vietnamese Empire from the China Sea to the Himalayas - under the flag and the chains of a Soviet-styled communist dictatorship.

We along with many others feel that this obscene "Vietnam Memorial" is scandalous, and an affront to our veterans and their families. This fact is made all the more sadder by the silent lamentations of those spirits whose lives were lost on that distant shore. You have the opportunity, and yes, the responsibility to make a change, to right the wrong. We hope you will seize the moment.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JOHN T. FLYNN
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
(617) 223-4220



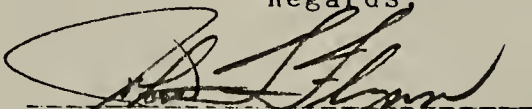
J.F.K. BLDG., ROOM 1600
BOSTON, MA 02203

Realizing that time is of the essence, we would be most appreciative of the opportunity to meet and discuss this matter with you at your earliest convenience.

Regards,



THOMAS J. LYONS
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
VETERANS' SERVICES
CITY OF BOSTON
26 WEST STREET
BOSTON, MA 02111
725-3507



JOHN T. FLYNN
U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR'S
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
IN NEW ENGLAND
JFK FEDERAL BUILDING
BOSTON, MA 02203
565-2281

cc:

Paul J. Eustace
Secretary of Labor
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
21st Floor
One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108

Arthur Osborn
President
Massachusetts AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Thomas G. Evers, Jr.
President
Building & Trades Council of Massachusetts
9 Park Street
Boston, MA 02108

Joe Nigro
General Business Agent
Greater Boston Building and Trades Council
8 Beacon Street, 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02108

John Simmons
Business Agent
Painters' District Council 35
303 Freeport Street
Dorchester, MA 02122



Coalition of Labor Union Women Greater Boston Chapter

725 South Street, Roslindale, MA 02131

PRESIDENT
Joanie Parker, IUE
VICE PRESIDENT
Beppie McNally, UFCW

SECRETARY
Janet Walker, AFGE

TREASURER
Jill Feblowitz, IBEW

June 14, 1987

Dear Greater Boston CLUW Member,

Summertime Greeting!

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Rosetta Burns, ILGWU
Doug Butler, AFSCME
Jill Colman, SEIU
Abby Ferder, UFCW
Priscilla Golding, ILGWU
Peg Hurley, UFCW
Janice Loux, HERE
Louise Miller, UFCW
Nancy Mills, SEIU
Laurie Sheridan, IUE
Dot Thomas, HERE
Mary Ann Williams, Carpenters

*
* CLUW Membership Meeting *
* Tuesday, June 30, 1987 *
* 7:30 p.m. *
* SEIU Local 285 *
* 145 Tremont St., Boston *
*

Executive Board Meeting at 6 p.m.

Before you plan your summer vacation, please take a moment from your busy schedules and review the enclosed survey. Executive Board members developed these questions as a means to solicit and collect your thoughts, ideas and opinions on how CLUW can be a more effective organization. Before June 30, you should receive a phone call from an Executive Board member. If by chance we do not reach you, please jot down your ideas and bring them to the June 30th meeting.

The priority agenda item for the June 30th meeting will be the "future direction" of Greater Boston CLUW. We will use the survey results as a discussion tool. Your input is critical. Help us to both assess the effectiveness of Greater Boston CLUW and choose our direction.

JOIN CLUW SISTERS AND BROTHERS ON THE 30TH.
HELP MAP OUT THE CLUW AGENDA.

GREATER BOSTON CLUW MEMBERSHIP SURVEY

Please take a few minutes to complete the survey. A CLUW Executive Board member will call you sometime before June 30th to discuss your survey input.

1. Have you attended a CLUW event in the last two years? What was the event/events?

2. Do you read the national CLUW Newsletter?

3. Which of the following resources would be helpful to you and your union?

- ☐ Public Speaking Training
- ☐ Lobbying/ Legislative Training
- ☐ Assistance Building Women's Committees
- ☐ Information on:
 - ☐ Pay Equity
 - ☐ Family and Work Issues
 - ☐ Affirmative Action
 - ☐ Sexual Harassment
 - ☐ Organizing The Unorganized
 - ☐ Survival in Non-traditional Jobs
 - ☐ Occupational Safety and Health for Working Women
 - ☐ Other

4. I want skills/info. I have skills/info.

- Public Speaking-- - - - - -
- Assertiveness- - - - -
- Stress Reduction- - - - -
- Lobbying - - - - -
- Leadership Skills- - - - -
- Media Relations - - - - -
- Parliamentary Procedure- - - - -
- Time management- - - - -
- Pay Equity- - - - -
- Family and Work Issues - - - - -
- Sexual Harassment - - - - -
- Organizing the Unorganized- - - - -
- Survival in Non-traditional Jobs - - - - -
- Occupational Safety and Health - - - - -
- Affirmative Action - - - - -

5. What should be the top of the Greater Boston CLUW Chapter's program for the next year?



Massachusetts Federation of Teachers

AFT, AFL-CIO

216 TREMONT STREET • BOSTON, MA 02116 • 617-423-3342

May 8, 1987

Arthur Osborn, President
Massachusetts AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108


Dear Arthur:

On behalf of the officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers I want to thank you for your participation in and contribution to the success of our Nineteenth Annual Convention.

Your remarks to the delegates provided insight on the vital issues we face together and your presence on a Saturday demonstrated clearly your support for the teachers of Massachusetts.

I look forward to working with you during the coming year to advance the educational programs and reforms so necessary for the students and teachers of Massachusetts.

Sincerely,


Paul L. Devlin
President

PLD/dc



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Labor
One Ashburton Place--Room 2112
Boston, Ma. 02108

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR

PAUL J. EUSTACE
SECRETARY

May 20, 1987

Mr. Arthur Osborn
President
Mass. AFL-CIO
8 Beacon St., 3rd floor
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Arthur:

Thank you for your letter expressing your concern on the state's use of out-of-state musicians.

I have discussed this with Dick Rust and he has sent me the attached response. Dick has also reassured me that he will do everything that he can to see that future promotional campaigns are done in Massachusetts by Massachusetts musicians.

Please call me if you wish to discuss.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul", written over a horizontal line.

Paul J. Eustace
Secretary of Labor

PJE/sd

Attachment

cc: Dick Rust

LABORERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA



Construction & General Laborers _____ LOCAL UNION No. 876
Taunton, Mass. 02780 _____ DATE May 20, 1987
CITY _____
SECRETARY George W. Bertoldo
ADDRESS 5 Hill St. P.O. Box 128
TELEPHONE (A.C. 617) 824-4670

Amy S. Anthony, Secretary

E.O.C.D.
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, Mass. 02202

Dear Secretary Anthony:

Please be informed that I am officially filing a protest with your office relative to the appointment of Mr. Dennis Amaral to the Taunton Housing Authority by Mayor Richard Johnson.

In accordance with Mass. General Laws, 121B, Section 5 which states; In a city, one of the four members of a housing authority appointed by the mayor shall be a resident of that city and shall be a representative of organized labor who shall be appointed by the mayor from a list of not less than two nor more than five names, representing different unions submitted by the Central Labor Council, etc.

In my position as President of the United Labor Council of Greater Taunton, I have complied with this request and have personally hand delivered this communication to Mayor Johnson. (copy enclosed)

Although Mr. Amaral served as a union member prior to retirement, he does not serve in this capacity any longer.

I would hope that you would respond to this matter expeditiously in order that we may resolve this.

Thanking you in anticipation for your cooperation, I remain,

FGC/GWT

Sincerely

Frank G. Costa

Frank G. Costa, Business Manager
President, Taunton Labor Council

C.C. Mayor Johnson
Mary Gordon, City Clerk
Paul Eustace, Secy. of Labor
Arthur R. Osborn, Pres. Mass. AFL-CIO



THE UNITED LABOR COUNCIL OF GREATER TAUNTON
P. O. BOX 128
TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02780
(617) 824-4670

May 14, 1987

PRESIDENT

Frank G. Costa

TREASURER

Deborah Bousquet

VICE PRESIDENT

Charles Ferreira

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Pam Crowell
John Fernandes
James Aranjó

SECRETARY

Aurora Bouffard

Mayor Richard Johnson
Taunton City Hall
Taunton, Mass. 02780

Dear Mayor Johnson:

Please be advised that I am officially lodging a protest relative to your appointment of Mr. Dennis Amaral to the Taunton Housing Authority.

It is stipulated under Mass. General Laws, 121B, Section 5, which reads as follows: In a city, one of the four members of a housing authority appointed by the mayor shall be a resident of that city and shall be a representative of organized labor who shall be appointed by the mayor from a list of not less than two nor more than five names representing different unions submitted by the Central Labor Council, etc.

At our monthly May meeting, it was unanimously voted and approved that the name of George W. Bertoldo, 36 Longmeadow Road, Taunton, Mass. be submitted to you for your consideration as the member of organized labor to serve on the Taunton Housing Authority.

Mr. Bertoldo is a member in good standing of Construction Laborers Local 876, is a delegate to the United Labor Council of Greater Taunton and serves as a delegate to the Mass. Laborers District Council.

In addition, Mr. Bertoldo is a member of the Taunton Bldg. Trades Council, along with a membership to the Portuguese American Civic Club.

Mr. Bertoldo will be a great asset to the Taunton Housing Authority and is very involved with community affairs within the City of Taunton.

Although, it is stipulated that at least two names are submitted to you for your consideration, the delegates, in the spirit of unity decided to place the name solely of Brother George W. Bertoldo.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation and understanding on this matter, I remain,

Sincerely

Frank G. Costa

Unions Working Together for a Better Community

FGC/AB

Work Union



Buy Union

Local Union No. 4
International Union of Elevator Constructors

Telephone
479-0342
479-0344

122 Quincy Shore Drive
No. Quincy, MA 02171

Mass. AFL/CIO
Mr. Arthur R. Osborn, President
8 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

June 12, 1987

Arthur
Dear ~~Sir~~ and Brother:

I would like to express the gratitude of IUEC Local #4 for your participation and help at the Brandeis Rally on Tuesday.

The Rally was peaceful and received excellent coverage from the media. Hopefully, Brandeis will award our fair contractors any future work. We can not allow further erosion of our wages and fringe benefits, by unfair contractors, who have no regard for the working men and women of our community.

I am sure that if we work together as trade unionists we will be successful in securing fair wages and working conditions for the workers who have placed their trust in us.

With sincere appreciation I am,

Fraternally yours,

Edward C. Sullivan
Edward C. Sullivan
Business Manager
Local #4 Boston, MA



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Executive Office of Human Services

One Ashburton Place, Room 1109
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR
PHILIP W. JOHNSTON
SECRETARY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the Governor's Advisory Committee on the Homeless

FROM: Kitty D. Dukakis, Co-Chair *KD*

DATE: June 9, 1987

RE: Next Meeting

The next meeting of the Governor's Advisory Committee will be held on Wednesday, June 24th from 3-4:30 p.m. in the Library Room at the YMCA, 316 Huntington Ave. in Boston (directions below). The tentative agenda is as follows:

1. Update on Budget
2. Winter Homeless Plan
3. HUD Grant to the Commonwealth
4. Report on Homeless Families
5. Families in Transition at the YMCA

Please Note: At the conclusion of this meeting a tour of the Families in Transition Program at the YMCA will be given.

Directions by car: From downtown Boston - take Huntington Ave. going towards Northeastern University. YMCA is located directly on Huntington Ave.

Parking will be available for a fee in a lot behind the YMCA. Take a left on Gainesboro St. off Huntington Ave. Parking is located on St. Botolph St.

By train take Green Line Huntington Ave./Arborway line to Northeastern University stop (first stop outside tunnel on Huntington Ave.). Once off trolley, YMCA is to the left of Northeastern University going toward Massachusetts Ave.

Library is located on the first floor of the YMCA, left of the main entrance.

Telephone number is 536-7800.

C

HEALTH
PLANNING
COUNCIL
FOR GREATER BOSTON, INC.

June 12, 1987

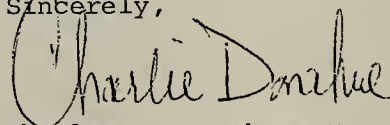
Fund Administrator:

A meeting for unions and Taft-Hartley Funds interested in PPO development has been scheduled for Thursday, July 23, 1987 at 10:30 a.m., at the Health Planning Council offices, 294 Washington Street, Suite 640, Boston. This is the follow-up meeting with Susan Leal of Affordable Health Care that several Fund Administrators have requested.

The purpose of the July 23 meeting is to look at the specifics of how a PPO arrangement could be established for inpatient hospital care for Massachusetts Taft-Hartley Funds. By combining forces in PPO development, Funds can obtain improved hospital care discounts for their members. Affordable Health Care has worked successfully with many California-based Funds and Affordable Health Care is recognized as a leader in establishing PPOs for organized labor.

I look forward to seeing you at the July 23 meeting at the Health Planning Council offices. If you have any questions about this meeting, please telephone myself or Bob Murphy at 426-2022.

Sincerely,



Charles L. Donahue, Jr.
Executive Director

CLD/anr

Suite 635, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 Telephone (617) 426-2022

Officers	President	Vice Presidents	Treasurer	Secretary	Executive Director
	Lewis W. Pollack	Phyllis J. Miller, R.N. William A. Reilly, Jr.	Gregory Bulger	Herbert P. Gleason	Charles L. Donahue, Jr.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

June 10, 1987

Arthur Osborn
President
Massachusetts AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

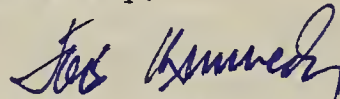
Dear Arthur:

I want to thank you very much for taking the time to meet with me on Monday. I appreciate your pulling together the other union representatives as well.

Despite the problem we had over the trade bill amendment, I honestly believe that our relationship remains intact and that you can count on me as one of the strongest congressional supporters of working men and women. Your thoughts about trade unionism and the need to stand together were very compelling- I will keep them in mind.

Again, I thank you Arthur and I look forward to seeing you sometime soon.

Sincerely,

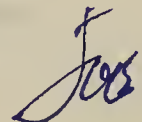


Joseph P. Kennedy II
MEMBER OF CONGRESS

JPK:bp

1111 Federal Office Building
10 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02222

an The best,





Advest, Inc.
99 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(617) 423-7287

August 4, 1987

*Communication
H. & C*

Mr. George C. Carpenter, Jr.
Massachusetts AFL-CIO Council
8 Beacon Street, 3rd Floor
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Advest, Inc. is working to turn the negative effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 with respect to your industrial development bond issue into a positive financing opportunity for you.

Due to "gross-up" provisions in your existing bond, as of July 1, 1987, the interest rate on a typical bond was changed from 80% of prime to 97% of prime. The effect on your bond will be quite similar.

Your options are to live with the new higher rate or to pursue a current refunding. A current refunding can be structured on a variable rate or fixed rate basis as a private placement to an institutional investor or as a letter of credit backed issue underwritten by Advest. Beside having the alternative of fixing an intermediate or long term rate, another advantage of a current refunding relating to a manufacturing facility is that the amortization schedule and final maturity can be extended to reduce annual debt service payment dramatically.

The costs associated with a current refunding will range from 2% to 4% depending upon the ultimate structure of the transaction. The present value savings of refunding particularly when used in conjunction with a longer amortization are significant and thus justify the cost associated with it.

Your bond counsel will be pleased to answer any legal questions and I will be pleased to answer questions regarding the economics of the transaction. For your review, I am enclosing a list of revenue bond financings that I have been responsible for at Advest.

A current refunding presents a real opportunity for you. Advest looks forward to working with you to make it happen.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Dorfman
Robert S. Dorfman
First Vice President

RSD/jmd
Enclosure

ADVEST, INC.

NEGOTIATED REVENUE BOND FINANCINGS

\$15,600,000--Quamco Inc.
Hartford, Connecticut

Quamco, Inc. was organized to acquire six divisions of Litton Industries, Inc. engaged in the manufacture of metal working tools and other special industrial products. Three separate tax-exempt issues through the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency, the Holden, Massachusetts Industrial Development Finance Authority and the Springfield, Massachusetts Industrial Development Finance Authority were utilized to finance the purchase of plant and equipment from Litton associated with the acquisition. The bonds were privately placed.

\$12,000,000--Holyoke Water Power Co.
Holyoke, Massachusetts

Holyoke Water Power is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Northeast Utilities and is engaged in production and distribution of electricity. The tax-exempt pollution control bonds were sold through the Holyoke Industrial Financing Authority. The proceeds were used to re-convert the generating plant in Holyoke from oil to coal. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$11,000,000--Affiliated Resources
Hartford, Connecticut

Affiliated Resources Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Connecticut National Gas Corporation and is engaged in developing district heating and cooling systems and co-generation systems. Industrial Revenue bonds were sold through the Connecticut Development Authority. The proceeds are used to construct and finance the Capital District Energy Center to serve the western section of downtown Hartford, Connecticut. The bonds were publicly offered on a variable rate demand bond basis.

\$ 8,700,000--Collins Parking Associates
Limited Partnership
Hartford, Connecticut

Collins Parking Associates is engaged in ownership of a 925-car parking garage which services the Saint Francis Hospital and Medical

Center in Hartford. The tax-exempt bonds issued through the Connecticut Development Authority were sold to provide funds for the construction of the garage. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 8,000,000--Connecticut Water Company
Clinton, Connecticut

Connecticut Water Co., is an investor-owned public utility distributing water service to 26 communities in Connecticut. The tax-exempt bonds were sold through the Connecticut Development Authority. The proceeds were used to refund short-term notes, which were used for the expansion of the company's water distribution system. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$7,750,000--Autumnal Realty Trust
Chelmsford, Massachusetts

Autumnal Realty Trust was established for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and operating a 180 unit mixed - income rental housing project in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Multifamily housing revenue bonds were sold through the Chelmsford Housing Authority. The bonds were publicly offered on a one year variable rate basis.

\$7,7445,000--East Meadow Corporation;
Toshiba America, Inc.
Norwood, Massachusetts

East Meadow Corporation was established for the purpose of acquiring land and constructing a 90,000 office facility which is leased to Toshiba America, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Toshiba Corporation of Japan. The bonds were issued through the New Jersey Economic Development Authority and publicly offered on a variable rate demand note basis.

\$7,350,000--Dash Realty Trust;
Scandinavian Gallery
Norwood, Massachusetts

Dash Realty Trust was created for the sole purpose of acquiring land and constructing a 130,000 square foot facility which is leased to Scandinavian Gallery, Inc.. Scandinavian Gallery, Inc. operates 47 retail furniture stores in the northeastern United States, under the names "Scandinavian Design," "Scandinavian Gallery," "Scandinavian Office Gallery," and "the Side Door." The bonds were sold through the Norwood, Massachusetts Industrial Development Authority. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 7,000,000--H.B. Realty; Hartford
Fire Insurance Company
New Hartford, New York

H.B. Realty was created for the sole purpose of acquiring land and constructing an 85,000 square foot facility which will be leased to the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The Hartford Fire is the ninth largest insurance company in the United States. The bonds were sold through the Oneida, New York Industrial Development Authority. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 6,830,000--Massachusetts Industrial
Finance Agency
Boston, Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency 1985 Guaranteed Loan Program included seven issues on behalf of Powell Corporation, Haverhill; Huntington Homes Corp., Orange; Airex Corporation, Lowell; Wellington Cold Storage and Warehouse Corp., Medford; Falcone Piano Company, Haverhill; Cape Pond Ice Company, Inc., Gloucester; Fields Hosiery Industries, Inc., Stoughton. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 6,100,000--Walfarm Associates
New Haven, Connecticut

Walfarm Associates was established for the sole purpose of developing, leasing, and operating a 112-unit hotel, the Residence Inn, in New Haven, Connecticut. Facility Revenue Bonds were sold through the City of New Haven. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 6,000,000--Avon West Associates
Brockton, Massachusetts

Avon West Associates, whose general partner is Francis X. Messina, was created for the purpose of developing an 180,000 square foot warehouse and distribution facility with administrative offices and related equipment. The facility will be leased to Brockton Wholesale Beverage Co., Inc., the largest wholesaler and distributor of liquor in Massachusetts. The bonds were issued through the Avon Industrial Development Finance Authority. Proceeds will be utilized for the permanent financing of the facility. Bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 5,000,000--Plain Street Trust
Lincoln, Rhode Island

Plain Street Trust was formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing commercial office buildings. The bonds were issued through the Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation. Proceeds

were used for the construction and permanent financing of a approximately 80,000 square foot office building in Lincoln, Rhode Island. The facility is leased to Century Mortgage Co., Inc. which is engaged in the mortgage banking business. Bonds were publicly offered on a one year variable rate basis.

\$ 3,000,000--Main Street Plaza
Lewiston, Maine

\$ 1,500,000--Corriveau-Routhier, Inc.
Westbrook, Maine

Main Street Plaza and Corriveau-Routhier, Inc. are entities that utilized Advest, Inc.'s Maine pooled marketing program in 1986. Main Street Plaza is a partnership whose general partner is Advanced Health Services, Inc., a for profit wholly-owned subsidiary of Central Maine Healthcare Corporation. This project consists of the acquisition, expansion and renovation of a 44,000 square foot facility, which will be used as a mini-medical mall and a medical office building. Corriveau-Routhier, Inc. is in the business of wholesaling and distributing tile and masonry products. This project consists of the construction of an approximately 30,000 square building for show room and warehouse purposes. The bonds were publicly offered on a one year variable rate basis.

\$ 4,000,000--Nytronics, Inc.
Scranton, PA

Nytronics, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bastian Technologies Corp. and is engaged in the production and sales of electronic and metal components, including relays, inductors, resistors, timers, sensors, thick-film hybrid circuits, metal cabinetry and precision machines parts. The tax-exempt bonds were issued through the Lackawanna County Industrial Development Authority. The proceeds were utilized for a 21,000 square foot plant expansion and the acquisition of equipment. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 4,000,000--Raymond Engineering, Inc.
Middletown, Connecticut

Raymond, a publicly held company, designs, develops, engineers and manufactures precision electromechanical and electronic systems and devices primarily for the military market. The bonds were sold through the Connecticut Development Authority. Proceeds were used to refund an existing issue, which was utilized to finance a 150,000 square foot manufacturing and office building. Advest acted as Financial Advisor to the company in this privately placed transaction.

\$ 3,700,000--Lebanon Valley National Bank
Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Lebanon Valley National Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Keystone Heritage Group, Inc., is a commercial bank with a network of 10 branches. The bonds were sold through the Lebanon County Industrial Development Authority. The proceeds are to be utilized for the construction and permanent financing of a new 40,000 square foot Lebanon Valley National Bank administrative facility. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 3,500,000--Boston Digital Corporation
Milford, Massachusetts

Boston Digital, a publicly held company, designs, manufactures, and markets a broad line of computer numerically controlled machinery systems. The bonds were sold through the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency. Proceeds were used to finance the construction of a 80,000 square foot manufacturing facility and for the acquisition of equipment. The bonds were privately placed with an institutional investor.

\$ 3,000,000--Corporate Air, Inc.
Hartford, Connecticut

Corporate Air, Inc. is engaged in the air carrier business with a specialization in transporting checks for the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks. The bonds were issued through the Connecticut Development Authority. The proceeds are to be utilized for the construction and permanent financing of a 20,000 square foot office building and a 30,000 square foot hanger facility at Bradley Airport in Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 2,500,000--J.S. Realty Trust
Giltspur Expo Industries, Inc.
Avon, Massachusetts

J.S. Realty Trust was created for the purpose of developing corporate real estate. The bonds were sold through the Avon Industrial Development Finance Authority. Proceeds will be utilized for the permanent financing of a 160,000 square foot office, manufacturing and warehouse facility. The facility is leased to Giltspur Expo Industries, Inc., which is engaged in the exhibit construction and design business. Bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 2,500,000--Sugartech
Carrabassett Valley, Maine

Sugartech, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sugarloaf Mountain Maine Corporation, is engaged in providing water and sewer services to residential and commercial users in Carrabassett Valley, Maine. The bonds were issued through the Town of Carrabassett Valley, Maine. The proceeds are to be utilized to refinance an existing taxable loan that is financing a sewer disposal system in Carrabassett Valley, Maine. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 2,200,000--Johnny Appleseed's Inc.
Beverly, Massachusetts

Johnny Appleseed's is a retailer of high-quality apparel, accessories and giftware. Sales are made through direct mail catalogs and its own network of retail stores. The bonds were sold through the Beverly Industrial Development Financing Authority with funds being used to finance a 78,000 square foot new warehouse and distribution facility in Beverly. Bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 2,000,000--Near East Food Products, Inc.
Leominster, Massachusetts

Near East Foods is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of rice pilaf and other food products. The tax-exempt bonds were sold through the Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency. Proceeds of the tax-exempt bond issue were used to construct and equip a 46,000 square foot building in Leominster for the purpose of expanding the Company's production. The bonds were publicly offered.

\$ 1,100,000--Blue Water Products, Inc.
Warwick, Rhode Island

Blue Water Products, Inc. was established for the purpose of acquiring the Acro Switch Division of the Robertshaw Control Division of Reynolds Metals. The bonds were sold through the Rhode Island Industrial Facilities Corporation. The proceeds are to be utilized for the acquisition of equipment. The bonds were publicly offered.



LABOR NEWS

&

Commentary

P.O. Box 6394 • Nashua, N.H. 03062 • (603) 889-5986

August 4, 1987

Arthur Osborn, President
Massachusetts Labor Council, AFL-CIO
8 Beacon St.
Boston, MA. 02108

Dear Arthur,

A short note to let you know I appreciated you giving me the opportunity to meet Brother O'Leary through your introduction. He does seem somewhat apprehensive and while I do not understand it I am hopeful the presentation made at the Regional meeting will allay any hesitations anyone may have on the project.

As a result of Bob's invitation I did address the Vermont Council Executive Board and all went very well. Harley has indicated he will write to the Regional President about my speaking before all of you, indicating the meeting will take place the end of September.

Look forward to seeing you, whenever.

In Unity,

Thomas C. Deary
Editor

TCD

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

Massachusetts Transportation Building
Ten Park Plaza - Room 3220
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
(617) 565-8519
July 31, 1987

Mr. Arthur Osborn
President
Massachusetts/AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Mr. Osborn:

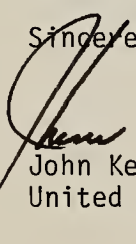
Thank you for your letter informing me of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (NABET) strike against NBC.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of my intention to join with the Massachusetts AFL-CIO and its affiliated local unions in supporting the NABET membership.

I am proud of my legislative record and the commitment to working men and women that it reflects. Be advised that I will honor your request not to appear on NBC News Shows and will not do so until this strike is settled.

As a union member and life-long supporter of labor, I hope that this dispute can be settled quickly.

Sincerely,


John Kerry
United States Senator

JK/2



JAY MAZUR
PRESIDENT

IRWIN SOLOMON
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

WILBUR DANIELS
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

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PAUL WINSLOW

June 1, 1987

Mr. Arthur Osborn
President
Massachusetts State Labor Council
8 Beacon St., 3rd Fl.
Boston, MA 02108

Dear Colleague:

Minimum wage will be an important issue this year, as Congress works toward enactment of the first increase in the wage floor since 1981.

The AFL-CIO Task Force on Minimum Wage has already undertaken to obtain a maximum number of co-sponsors for the bill in the House and Senate.

We may expect stiff opposition from those who will resist any change, from those who have been advocating a subminimum, and from those who want no minimum at all.

Enclosed is a reprint of an article by I.L.G.W.U. President Jay Mazur that appeared in a recent issue of the American Federationist. For the inevitable struggle ahead, this piece is vital ammunition for the education of union members and staffers alike and in forthcoming meetings with officials and legislators.

Fraternally and Cordially,

Gus Tyler
Assistant President
Political/Education Director

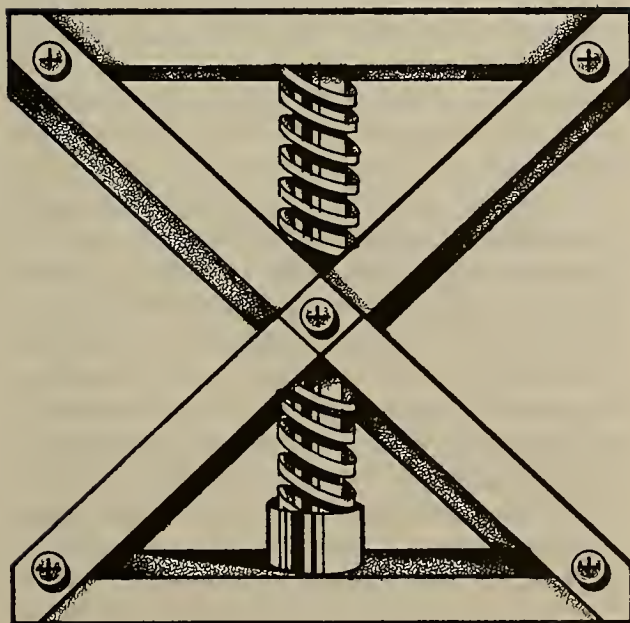
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It's Time To RAISE The MINIMUM WAGE

By Jay Mazur

*President, International Ladies' Garment
Workers Union*



On January 7 of this year, the New York Times ran a story in its news pages, headlined: "Now, Maximum Interest in the Minimum Wage."

One week later, the New York Times ran an editorial, titled: "The Right Minimum Wage: \$0.00."

This dramatic juxtaposition of news and opinion strongly suggests that the question of the federal minimum wage will be high on the legislative agenda this year and that the matter will be hotly contested.

That has been the fate of the minimum wage since its inception almost a half-century ago in 1938.

Those opposed to a minimum argued that by elevating the wage to 25 cents an hour, the legislation would be pricing many workers out of the market. They would be too expensive for their employers. Hence, unemployment would increase, especially among the lowest paid.

Those favoring a floor to wages and a ceiling to hours argued that the law would put more people to work and would elevate their living standards. The higher wage would increase buying power and would therefore stimulate the economy. The shorter work week would distribute the work so that unemployed could now find jobs. Increased supply would help enrich the lives of one and all.

Between 1938 and the present, the minimum wage law has been changed several times—to raise the level and to extend coverage. (Not all employees were covered by the law then and not all are covered today.) Inevitably, with each move to lift the floor and to widen its benefits to more people, the debate broke out all over again—with the same old arguments. The opponents said that to lift the floor would bring on unemployment and hurt most those who were supposed to be helped most; the proponents said that a higher wage would be of direct benefit to the lowest paid and that added buying power would add more jobs.

Current statistics on the real value of the minimum wage today, on the deteriorating relationship of the minimum to the average wage, and of the continuing decline of the minimum wage below the poverty line are based on the recent research of Sar Levitan, director, and Isaac Shapiro, research associate, at the George Washington University Center for Social Policy Studies. The tables and charts in this presentation are taken from their forthcoming book, Working But Poor.

living on social security represent a respected political force in America. Hence, their pensions have a cost-of-living adjustment clause. Many wage and salaried people also work under negotiated contracts with a COLA clause. Unionized workers without COLAs are able to engage in collective bargaining at stipulated periods. Sellers of commodities raise prices in line with inflation. But those at the bottom of the economy—the “working poor”—have no protection except the minimum wage.

Why have not compassionate citizens cried out to Congress more loudly to protect our most vulnerable wage earners? Partly, it is due to a stereotype of those working for the minimum. The common perception is that they are few, teenagers, and part of the minority elements who have not yet found their place in the American mainstream. Put vulgarly, they are seen as a handful of stray outsiders. The facts, however, belie the belief. The victims of the descending floor are not few. In 1986, about 6.7 million salaried and hourly workers earned the minimum wage—or less. An additional six million received wages that were just above the minimum, usually employed in establishments where the pay is customarily set somewhere near the minimum. The wages of these latter range from \$3.36 an hour to \$3.99.

All in all, the number of workers whose wages revolve around the federal minimum is 12.5 million. This adds up to about 13 percent of wage and salaried employees.

Contrary to the myth, most of those working at the minimum wage are white: three out of four, according to Earl F. Mellon and Steven E. Haughen in a piece on “Hourly paid workers,” appearing in the *Monthly Labor Review* (February 1986, p. 25). While it is true that there is a disproportionately high number of blacks who work at the minimum, they are actually only one out of five in that unhappy level. If it were true that most of those employed at the minimum were black, that would be an added reason to lift the minimum, to avoid further polarization of American society along economic and racial lines.

Finally, most of those who work in the minimum world are not teenagers. The largest number—20 years or older—make up more than two-thirds of those at the minimum. Only 31 percent are teenagers. In short, adults—age 20 or older—make up nearly 70 percent of those earning the minimum. (These were the findings of a Minimum Wage Study Commission in 1981 and prevail in 1986 Current Population Survey statistics.) Twenty-eight percent are the heads of households and another 28 percent are spouses.

Table B

Data: Full-time, year-round minimum wage earnings as a percent of poverty line

	Family of 3	Family of 4
1960	88.2%	68.8%
1	87.3	68.1
2	99.2	77.4
3	98.0	76.5
4	107.7	82.0
5	103.4	80.7
6	100.0	78.4
7	104.0	85.4
8	120.0	93.7
9	113.8	88.9
'70	107.4	83.9
1	103.1	80.4
2	99.7	77.8
3	93.8	73.3
4	105.7	82.6
5	101.7	79.4
6	105.4	82.3
7	99.0	77.3
8	106.0	82.7
9	104.3	81.4
'80	98.2	76.6
1	96.1	75.0
2	90.6	70.7
3	87.8	68.5
4	84.2	65.7
5	81.3	63.4
6 est.	79.8	62.2

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Minimum Wage, Feb. 17, 1987, Bal Harbour, Fla.

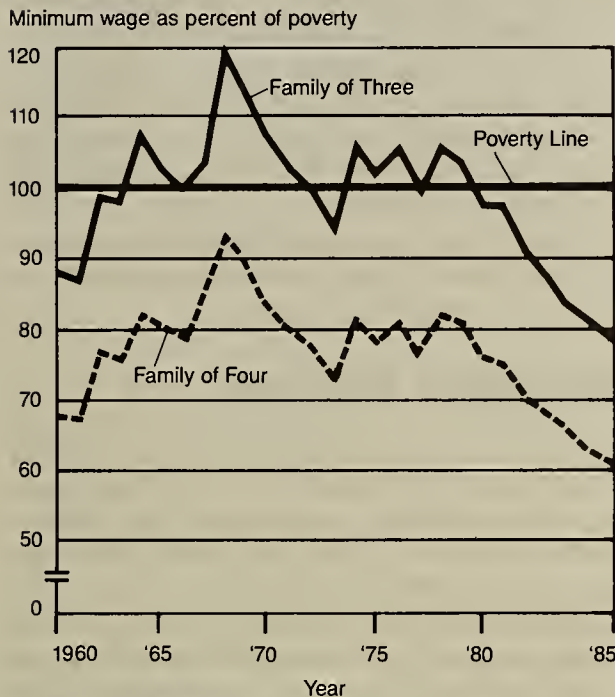
An increase in the minimum wage is long overdue. We call upon this Congress to act promptly.

The 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act adjusted the minimum wage in four stages from \$2.65 per hour effective Jan. 1, 1978, to \$3.35 on Jan. 1, 1981. There has been no adjustment in the six subsequent years.

Merely to restore the purchasing power of the 1978 minimum would require a minimum wage of \$4.61 as of December 1986. A minimum wage of \$4.61 an hour would represent 52 percent of today's \$8.85 an hour average wage just as \$2.65 was 52 percent of the average hourly wage in 1978.

Chart B

Minimum wage earnings for full-time, year-round worker plunged well below the poverty line.



Today, 15 million workers are employed at or near the minimum wage. More than two-thirds of these workers are adults, and they are disproportionately minorities and women. The poverty level for a family of four is \$11,000 per year. A minimum wage worker employed a full week and all this year would earn about \$7,000 but many work part time. These workers are the have-nots of America.

Increasing the minimum wage will cut federal, city and state public assistance costs. It also will provide the economy with a much needed stimulus without adding to the deficit or to government spending. To increase the minimum wage is sound economic policy.

The AFL-CIO calls upon this Congress to raise the minimum wage in appropriate steps to restore its real value. Further, once this level is reached, the minimum should be adjusted annually to retain its traditional relationship to average hourly earnings.

In sum, those who depend on the minimum wage for their living are not few, not kids, and not predominantly black. They are mainly adults of all races and ethnic strains—and they are many.

To lift the floor, however, would mean much more than to bring a measure of economic justice to this significant portion of the American people. Although they would be the direct and immediate beneficiaries, many others would also benefit, because the American market would be vitalized by the increased earnings of the nation's working poor.

How much of a stimulant would a higher minimum be? That depends on how much the minimum is raised. But, just for the purposes of illustration, let us play with one scenario that begins by adjusting the minimum wage so that its buying power is back to where it was in 1968, when it could buy what it now takes \$5.04 to buy. This would mean an increase of \$1.69 an hour. Now, to be conservative in our calculations, let us assume that the worker does not work full weeks but averages about 27 hours a week instead of the standard 40 hours. The average weekly earnings would be increased by \$45.63. Now, to continue in our conservative reckoning, let us suppose that this worker is employed only 34 weeks out of the 52. The annual average increase would be \$1,551.42 a year. If that adjustment is applied to the 14 million people whose earnings move almost directly with changes in the minimum then buying power in the United States would be increased by \$21.9 billion.

There is another compelling reason why raising the minimum would benefit the nation as a whole. The relief rolls would be lightened. At present many of those working at the minimum are receiving welfare payments—legitimately. Lifting the minimum would reduce the tax burden.

There is a final reason why something resembling a “living wage” would be beneficial to America. Such earnings would provide an incentive to be more productive. Who could possibly be inspired to make a real effort for a wage that yields no more than a welfare payment? If America is to improve its “productivity,” its output per worker, it must think of incentives for the millions of wage and salaried people who now toil for pay that is not sufficient to meet poverty standards.

Free Market Myth

In the face of all these positive and compelling reasons to lift the minimum wage, what is the argument for setting the minimum wage at zero? “Objec-

tions to a statutory floor under wages are grounded more in free market theory than in empirical evidence,” comments Sar Levitan, director of the George Washington Center for Social Policy Studies.

The principle that government should have no role in setting a floor under wages, that there should be no legal minimum, is based on the belief that the way in which “the market” sets wages is the way things ought to be—a latter day lapse into *laissez-faire*.

That theory holds that to raise the legal minimum price of labor above the productivity of the least-skilled worker would mean that fewer would be hired.

The argument has been the stock response of employers from the beginning of time. “I can not pay you more than you are worth.” And who determines the worth? The employer.

Once workers organize into a union or once the government legislates a higher wage, however, employers have somehow managed with the higher wage. The ways are obvious: a) pass on the cost to the consumer; b) reduce the margin of profit; c) introduce more efficient methods of production so that unit costs do not rise even as wages do; d) where the wage raise is widespread—as in the case of the minimum wage—take advantage of the expanded market by lowering profit per item while increasing overall profits by enlarged sales.

When the first federal minimum wage was under consideration in the mid-1930s, employers in the apparel industry appeared before Congress to argue that a 25-cents minimum would mean bankruptcy and more unemployment to deepen the crisis of the time. How, they complained, could they pay 25 cents an hour and survive when they were barely able to survive paying 5 cents an hour?

The law was passed. The employers survived and prospered. How did they do it?

In part, they did it by adding to the price of their commodities. But not much. It was not necessary.

Their cost of production did not necessarily rise—even with the higher wage. The reason was their increased sales. As the demand for their product rose—in part because of the higher minimum—they were able to run their factories at 100 percent of capacity, instead of 50 percent. They saved on once-idle overhead. So while hourly wages went up, unit costs did not necessarily do so.

In some cases, employers lowered their profit margin *per unit*. But because sales were booming, they were able—even with a lower profit per item—to increase their overall sales for a better rate of return on investment.

The higher minimum wage was, of course, not the only higher “labor” cost imposed upon companies by the government. There were also unemployment insurance, social security, workers’ compensation. As the government proposed such legislation, employers resisted with the same old argument: they would have to get rid of workers because they were too costly. Yet, the economy continued to expand, more workers got jobs, more employers prospered.

To the employer, the higher minimum wage, the higher wage negotiated by unions, unemployment insurance, social security were all cost items. In his myopia, he did not recognize that what was a cost to him was income to others and what was income to others was a market for his wares.

Employer Fantasy

The fantasy world of the employer is one in which workers will work for nothing while he reaps a fortune from the highly profitable sale of his almost costless products. This has always been the instinctive fantasy of employers who, as a consequence, repeatedly drove the system into periodic depressions until the governments of the world in the 1930s intervened to save the “free enterprise” system with devices such as the minimum wage.

The very notion that a wage is determined by productivity is a myth. Productivity is only one of the many factors. During the Black Plague in Europe wages rose to astonishing heights, although the laborers did not improve their “productivity.” In the American colonies, a mechanic could earn about twice as much as his European counterpart because of the relative scarcity of labor here, although his “productivity” was not greater. When corporations wanted to build atomic energy plants in our Northwest or drill for oil in Alaska, they paid very high wages although “productivity” there was not greater than elsewhere. When workers organize into unions, when there is a sudden huge demand for a commodity, when a competing plant in the vicinity pays higher wages, the hourly earnings of workers rise, regardless of “productivity.” When there is a tidal wave of immigrants into an area or when there is massive unemployment in the nation, wages are put under a downward pressure—although productivity has not declined.

Actually, there is an intimate relationship between wages and productivity that is quite different from, indeed the opposite of, that expounded by the free marketeer. Higher wages spur greater productivity.

Historically, in the United States—a traditionally

high-wage nation going back to colonial times—when labor costs rose, employers found more efficient methods of producing so that the worker would turn out more for his or her hourly pay. In that way, the high wage spurred greater productivity. Indeed, there have been long periods when *wages rose and unit labor costs came down* because of the greater “productivity” spurred by higher wages. And vice versa: when wages are low, the employer has little incentive to produce more efficiently. Why make a big investment in “labor-saving” machinery, at the risk of costly idle overhead, when labor is so cheap?

All these conceptual points about the role of the minimum wage are not new. They are the standard refutation to the argument that however inhumane the wage of the least skilled may be, it is the necessary expression of some “iron law of wages” set by the invisible hand of “productivity.” But the case for minimum wages and higher floors to keep abreast of changing times does not rest on theory alone. There are the facts—conscientiously gathered by government agencies over many years.

In 1966, the Secretary of Labor, in a report to the 89th Congress, summarized the experience of more than a generation: “The record is that following the original establishment of the minimum wage—after it was set at 25 cents in 1938, 30 cents in 1939, 40 cents in 1944, 75 cents in 1950, to \$1.00 in 1956—employment in the United States always went up.” More specifically, the report noted, turning its eye to those sectors of the economy where many workers were employed at the minimum, employment “usually went up more in the lower-paid occupations most directly affected by the statutory requirement than in other occupations.” The report concludes: “There is clearly no evidence in the 28 years of experience of unemployment resulting from statutory minimum wage rate increases.”

The report then went on to fill in the gap between 1956 and 1966. It noted that the record of “the past five years, during which four increases in statutory minimum wages became effective, parallels and confirms the previous experience.”

In 1968—thirty years after the passage of the minimum wage law—another report was submitted to Congress, in which it was noted that after the minimum was raised to \$1.60 “total employment continued to rise from 72.2 million in January 1967 to 74.6 million in September 1967, an increase of almost 2.5 million workers.” How about jobs in the sectors where many were employed at the minimum? “Increases in employment were concentrated in such relatively low-wage groups as tobacco, textiles,

apparel, food and kindred products.”

Particular attention was paid to sectors of the economy where the minimum wage law had not applied and that were now covered under the extended act. The customary fear was expressed by employers that retail and service establishments could not make the adjustment and that the extended coverage would bring on unemployment. The report found that in these sections “employment was greater in September 1967 than in January 1967, the month before the minimum wage went into effect.”

In a separate report from the Office of Research and Legislative Analysis of the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Division, the same findings recur. “All of the major non-agricultural industry divisions showed employment gains over the period from September 1966 to September 1968, except construction. The largest increase in the private sector in relative terms was in the service group, where the minimum wage had the largest impact.”

Job Gains

In 1970, the Department of Labor recorded that “in the retail, services, and state and local government sectors—where the minimum wage had its greatest impact in 1969, since only newly covered workers were slated for federal minimum wage increases—employment rose substantially.”

In the face of all this evidence, in 1977 the New York Times, in an editorial that foreshadowed its recent stance to wipe out minimum wage laws entirely, warned of the new increases: “Just how many jobs would disappear is not known. Rough calculations put the figure between 200,000 and 1 million.”

Now what are the facts? Between 1977 and 1978, the number employed rose by more than four million and the next year the number employed rose by 2.7 million. In the same years, the rate of unemployment fell from 6.9 percent to 5.8 percent.

The dire consequences forecast by the New York Times did not materialize. Quite the reverse happened.

Does this mean that raising the minimum wage will mean more employment and a drop in the jobless rate? Not necessarily. The minimum wage is only one factor—a relatively small one—in a huge economy. Dozens of other factors—trade deficits, removal of plants overseas, a stock market crash, a massive repudiation of debt by nations in debt to American banks, bankruptcy of a GM or a McDonald’s, etc.—could bring on an old-fashioned crisis with calami-

tous rates of unemployment. To measure the impact of the minimum wage or of any other single factor by itself in our presently complex global economy is an inexact science.

Indeed, it is altogether possible, even likely, that raising the minimum wage will cost some workers their jobs. There are marginal operators, usually small and inefficient, who are able to "make it" by paying a non-living wage. If they could hire workers for 5 cents an hour, as they once did, they would and, with all their inefficiency, they might well drive out of business more efficient competitors who pay a more humane wage. But even as these job "opportunities" are lost, other job opportunities open up because of additional jobs brought into being by the new stimulants injected into the economy by higher wages. Indeed, many of those who lost jobs in the fragile marginal sectors might be re-employed at better pay (the new minimum) in the sturdier sectors that expand in the stimulated economy.

Again for purposes of illustration, let us consider a scenario based on our earlier calculations of purchasing power increase resulting from an adjustment of the minimum wage to the level of real buying power in 1968. The stimulant to the economy would come to more than \$20 billion. How many jobs does that equal? In 1986, a \$4-trillion economy generated about 100 million jobs—about \$40,000 a job. A \$20 billion increase in buying power should stimulate another half-million jobs.

Many Factors

Remember that this is an example, not an arithmetic forecast. Neither the number of jobs lost nor the number gained can be predicted with accuracy;

there are too many other factors, not the least of which is our trade policy. But to focus on "jobs lost" only while ignoring "jobs gained," including jobs gained at better wages by many who lost jobs at lower wages, is to distort reality by putting a magnifying glass on one eye and a blinder on the other.

In the coming months, there will be legitimate room for discussion and debate about how large the raise in the minimum should be, how the increases should be timed, to whom the law should be extended. Almost a half-century of experience strongly suggests, however, that it would be a mistake to leave the determination of the minimum to Congress and the President without any proviso on what is to happen in between their itch to act. It is only logical that the minimum wage, like social security, should be tied to some measurable change in the economy, such as the average wage in the private sector. Historically, congressional adjustments to the minimum wage have averaged 54 percent of the average wage of nonsupervisory production workers, and in 1977 when the last four step increases were debated, it was set at 52 percent of the average wage. A strong case can be made for setting the minimum at 60 percent of the average. Certainly, the legislation should adjust for inflation, for the rise in the average wage, and for the higher earnings needed to stay out of poverty.

One thing, however, is certain: to leave the minimum at the present inadequate and deteriorating level is to increase poverty, to weaken incentives to step up productivity, to deny the neediest a living wage and protection from exploitation, and—most important—to deprive our economy of a necessary stimulant to lift us from our present perilously stagnant state.

Reprinted from March 21, 1987
AFL-CIO American Federationist



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44 BROMFIELD STREET
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Telephone 482-6483

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June 26, 1987

Dear Trade Unionist:

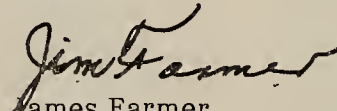
The Greater Boston Central Labor Council's strength comes from the Solidarity of our affiliated local unions. In the past we have worked together to support our brothers and sisters in times of trouble. Now, the Council has been asked for our assistance once again by two Boston area locals.

District 1199, New England Health Care Employees has just finished a long and important strike at Rest Haven Nursing Home in Roxbury. The 140 members of the union made significant gains in their contract but as low-paid workers, 1199 members suffered financial hardship during this strike. In fact, the strike was so effective that well over 100 residence were discharged and the Home will not be operating fully until September 1st. Some members will not return to work until then and the Local is continuing to collect "strike support" funds to assist their members. If your union can help, checks should be made out to **NEHCE Strike and Defense Fund** and mailed c/o Massachusetts AFL/CIO, 8 Beacon St., 3rd Fl., Boston, MA 02108. Any contribution will be gratefully accepted.

In Everett, International Chemical Workers Local 57 has been on strike at the Monsanto Chemical Company since June 15. A 24 hour picket line is being run at the plant gate. **Local 57 needs volunteer pickets to assist their members in maintaining three lines.** To help please contact Local President Kevin Murphy at strike headquarters, 427A Broadway, Everett, phone number (617) 387 7150.

Solidarity is the strength of Organized Labor. Your assistance to these local unions will guarantee our future success.

Fraternally,


James Farmer
President

opeiu-6
afl/cio



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

STATE HOUSE • BOSTON 02133

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS
GOVERNOR

August 3, 1987

Mr. Arthur Osborn
President
Massachusetts AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Dear Mr. Osborn:

Under the provisions of Chapter 7 of the Resolves of 1986, I am pleased to appoint you as a Member of the Special Commission to Investigate and Study the Instruction of American Labor History in All Public Schools.

This term becomes effective upon qualification. Failure to take the oath of office within three months from the date of this letter will automatically void this appointment.

Sincerely,


Michael S. Dukakis

MSD/mmc

cc: Secretary of State
Comptroller
State Ethics Commission
Governor's Press Office
Governor's Legislative Office
Executive Office of Labor

Regrets +
Best wishes

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
TO ATTEND THE
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION



OF THE
FLORIDA AFL-CIO

TO BE HELD AT

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
September 21, 22, 23, 1987

DANIEL J. MILLER	JOSEPH E. MARTIN	SUSAN D. WILSON
<i>President</i>	<i>Executive Vice-President</i>	<i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>

R.S.V.P. To - Florida AFL-CIO 135 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, Florida 32301





July 29, 1987

MEMORANDUM

**GEORGE MEANY CENTER
FOR LABOR STUDIES, INC.
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Union

William H. Wynn, International President
United Food and Commercial
Workers International Union

To: Research and Education Directors

From: Karen Ignagni and Jeffrey MacDonald *JM*

Re: Retirees' Health Care Benefits
September 20-22, 1987

The AFL-CIO Department of Occupational Safety, Health and Social Security and the George Meany Center for Labor Studies are sponsoring a conference on the issues and problems associated with the provision of health care benefits for retirees. This conference will be held at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies on Monday, September 21 and Tuesday, September 22.

The program is designed for union staff or officers who serve as health and welfare fund trustees, negotiate single employer health care contracts or are involved in health care research and/or lobbying activities at the state or federal level.

For your information, we've attached the agenda for this conference. The program focuses on four areas of central concern:

- Benefit Plan Design and Approaches to Benefit Plan Funding
- Legal and Legislative Developments
- Delivery System Options
- New Insurance Products

Also attached are registration forms for your convenience. Your assistance in bringing this program to the attention of the appropriate staff and officials in your organization will be deeply appreciated. If you have any questions don't hesitate to call.

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Enclosures

GEORGE MEANY CENTER FOR LABOR STUDIES

**Conference on
Retirees' Health Care Benefits**

September 21-22, 1987

Sunday, September 20

7:00 p.m.

Informal Reception for
Out-of-town Participants

Monday, September 21

8:30 a.m.-9:00

Registration

9:00 a.m.-10:15

Overview of the Problems:
Costs, Demographics, Funding

10:15 a.m.-10:30

Coffee Break

10:30 a.m.-12:00

Panel on:

- Benefit Plan Design Alternatives
- Research Tools for Effective
Benefit Plan Design
- Approaches to Funding

12:00 noon

Lunch

1:30 p.m.-3:00

Panel on:

- Legal Trends
- Legislative Remedies

3:00 p.m.-3:15

Coffee Break

3:15 p.m.-5:00

Present and Future
Congressional Proposals

5:00 p.m.

Adjournment

Tuesday, September 22

9:00 a.m.-10:15	New Delivery System Options <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Long-term Care● Retirees' Health Care Benefits
10:15 a.m.-10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 a.m.-12:00	New Insurance Products <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Blue Cross (BC)● Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA)● Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO)
12:00 noon	Lunch
1:30 p.m.-3:15	Case Studies <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Multi-Employer Plan● Single Employer Plan● Public Sector
3:15 p.m.-3:30	Coffee Break
3:30 p.m.-4:30	Where Do We Go From Here
4:30 p.m.	Adjournment

To enroll for a program at the George Meany Center

To reserve a place in an institute, workshop or seminar at the George Meany Center, please complete one of these applications and mail it with your check for \$70. Your deposit will be credited to your room and board bill. The deposit for registrants who live in the Washington, D.C. area and commute to class is \$35. It covers lunches for one week.

Deposits will be refunded if notice of cancellation is recieved by the Wednesday before the program. Please make the check payable to the George Meany Center for Labor Studies.

For more information about any program call the Registrar at 301/431-6400.

Application to Register for Labor Studies

Registrar

George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Inc.

10000 New Hampshire Avenue

Silver Spring, Maryland 20903

PRINT OR TYPE

CHECK ONE

- ☐ Commuting to class
☐ Single room @ \$70 daily
☐ Double room @ \$50 daily per person doubling with _____

Please enroll me for (course): Retirees' Health Care Benefits

Dates: September 20-22, 1987

Enclosed is a deposit of \$ 70.00

(Deposit required with application)

\$ 14.00 for commuters

Name of applicant: Mr./Ms. _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zipcode: _____

Sponsoring Union _____

Applicant's Union Office or Position: _____

_____/_____
Office Number and area code

Signature _____

Date _____

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City: _____ State: _____ Zipcode: _____

Sponsoring Union _____

Applicant's Union Office or Position: _____

_____/_____
Office Number and area code

Signature _____

Date _____



Ladies and gentlemen, members of the press. I would like to share a few thoughts with you this morning before making my announcement.

During the past several months I've had the opportunity to meet with and listen to people from all across this great city.

I've listened closely to their concerns, their fears and their hopes for the future of their neighborhoods.

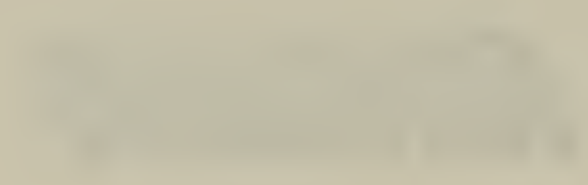
I've listened with understanding as they voiced their utter frustration with the way city government operates. I understand those feelings. I share their disillusionment.

Like most people I have a vision of Boston at odds with the reality of Boston.

I envision a city with clean, safe streets.

A city where the delivery of city services is a top priority of the administration and the city council.

I see a city in which public education is once again a priority of educators and elected officials, and where public service is open, honest, forthright and clear.



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I see a city capable of balancing compassion and common sense, molding the two into realistic and workable programs which benefit all residents.

This is a vision of Boston, yet to be fulfilled. Indeed, one need look no further than the nearest street to witness the failure of this administration to deliver essential city services in an effective and efficient manner.

But the blame does not rest entirely with the mayor. His failures are the failures of the system as a whole. For ours is a government of checks and balances. A system comprised of an executive and legislative branch of government - each capable, if willing, to step in and get the job done if the other branch does not.

I must tell you that almost without exception, people from all across this city have expressed bitter disappointment with their city government. They have expressed with deeply personal and compelling honesty an unsettling feeling that something is not right at city hall. And they want change.

In the belief that I can assist in bringing about meaningful change in the city, by making government more open, more honest and more responsive, just as I have as a member of the Boston School Committee, I have come to the following conclusions about where I can best serve to achieve that end.

Four months ago I announced my intention to seek a citywide seat on the city council. I reaffirm that decision today, making that commitment ironclad. As of today I am officially a candidate for a citywide seat on the Boston City

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which are subject to the boundary conditions

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are given matrices and \mathbf{C} is a given vector. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

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Council. I have decided that I am a candidate for that seat irrespective of what others may say or do.

The thought process which led me to my decision to seek a city council seat was two-fold. First, I had to decide in my own mind if anything had changed between then and now, which would lead me to believe that the purposes for which I announced then were no longer valid. I am convinced, even more today than I was four months ago that the city charter needs reform. As many of you are aware a few weeks ago I formed a committee for charter change comprised of private citizens. We will be working intensively over the next two-and-a-half-years to make the case for charter reform to the residents of this city, so that the issue will be on the ballot in 1989.

Even more important than this, however, there was another consideration which came into play after my conversation with a member of the press last Wednesday. This "other" consideration was raised in meetings I had with parents and supporters late Thursday evening of last week, and over this past weekend.

As you know, My overriding concern as a member of the Boston School Committee, and as chairman of the student safety sub-committee, has been for the safety of the students of the Boston Public School system. Ideas which originated in my committee such as the revision of the new code of discipline, student assessment centers, crisis intervention centers, second chance programs, improved student transportation plans, and other concerns, such as access for special needs children, particularly the ordering of new vans for the physically impaired, are all programs which I fought for. During this past

weekend, parents and supporters asked me one question: Could I reasonably expect to complete my safety agenda as a member of the school committee, while running a vigorous campaign for mayor of the city of Boston. My answer had to be honest, both to my supporters and myself: A mayoral run would jeopardize my student safety program.

It is my intention that by June of this year, my entire student safety agenda will be in place and in operation throughout the entire school system. To ensure that those programs get off the ground, I must devote considerable time and energy to the job for which I was elected.

Simply put, I had to make a decision whether to continue the agenda I set three years ago, or place it aside and run for mayor, a challenge which I would personally welcome, but which I could not justify to myself or my supporters in terms of the time it would take to run an effective campaign. When viewed from that perspective I made the decision to finish what I started, and get those school programs into place.

The second part of the process which molded my thinking was more practical and less complicated. And to be perfectly honest, it was a process not completely finalized until this very weekend. I had to settle the question whether it was fair to ask those who came forward and signed on for my city council bid, to change into a more intensive mayoral mode, given the relatively short period left for waging the type of campaign I am capable of waging. I now have their answer: They want me to remain in the council race.

It would be neither fair nor practical to ask supporters who have been so

enthusiastic about my council announcement to simply shift gears and organize for another race on so short a notice.

These are compelling reasons to me. Those of you who know me well, know that my commitment to student safety is long-term and legitimate. I will see that that agenda is completed, first, and then move on to the city council.

As for a future mayoral bid, perhaps the ancient Greek philosopher Epictetus said it best when he wrote, "Remember that you ought to behave in life as you would at a banquet. As something is being passed around, it comes to you; stretch out your hand, take a portion of it politely. If it passes on; do not detain it. Or if it has not come to you yet; do not project your desire to meet it, but rather wait until it comes in front of you."

The campaign which is in front of me now is the campaign I accepted four months ago. It is the challenge I accept today.

My campaign for city council/citywide will shift into high gear this June. Between now and then I will make available for members of the press a number of position papers outlining my views on current issues before the people of this city. Attached with this brief announcement, you will find my position paper outlining my campaign theme, which I think accurately reflects my personal style, my philosophy of government, and my commitment to the safety and the delivery of basic and essential services to the people of this city.

April 21, 1987



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: The Campaign Theme

When city streets are not cleaned, and abandoned vehicles are not towed, residents have a right to ask why not. When deteriorating buildings and litter-strewn lots blight our neighborhoods, pot holes cover our streets, trash accumulates in our gutters, crime soars, education levels decrease, drug abuse skyrockets and city government just doesn't seem to respond to the most basic needs of the neighborhoods, I say the city needs a voice which **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the status-quo and ask why these conditions are allowed to continue.

When the city council passes more ordinances and resolutions on the conduct of foreign affairs than it does on addressing the needs of the homeless and the elderly in this city, I say the city needs a voice which **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the status-quo and ask why this practice continues.

When the city council rubber stamps the budget as it does each year, authorizing higher spending levels in all departments at the very time when basic city services are not being delivered, I say the city needs a voice which **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the status-quo and ask why we don't use the power of budget oversight to ensure that these services are delivered.

When the budget includes three times as much funding for the mayor's Policy Office as it does for the Commission on Handicapped Affairs, I say the city needs a voice which **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the status-quo and ask the hard questions about this administration's priorities.

As a citywide city councilor I will bring the same dedication and hard work to that office as I brought to the Boston School Committee where I **DARED TO CHALLENGE** the status-quo of that body, and made that body more responsive.

MY ACHIEVEMENTS AS A MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

(1) I led the fight to make the search for a new school superintendent public.

(2) I forced the school department to go public with weekly incident reports, and to admit publicly for the first time that violence was a way of life in many of our classrooms.

(3) I established a student safety task force and developed a comprehensive plan for student safety.

(4) I drafted the new Code of Discipline, a Code which deals realistically with classroom violence, and led the way to create Student Assessment Centers for students bringing weapons to school, Second Chance Programs to keep students in schools and not expel or suspend them to the streets, and Crisis Intervention Centers to make schools safe for learning.



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(5) I fought for establishment of a 24-hour "hot line" for student safety.

(6) I challenged the "go along to get along" practices of the school committee and twice went directly to the District Attorney to enforce the open meeting laws, ensuring that parents and students had access to the decision making process of the school committee.

(7) I went to court to obtain an injunction against the use of secret ballots and telephone poll votes.

(8) I fought for and secured for the first time a "public comment" period at the beginning of each school committee hearing, allowing parents the opportunity to express their views to the entire school body.

(9) I argued for improvements in the transportation of special needs students, and secured seven new specially equipped vans for their comfort and safety.

(10) I led the campaign to have all school department jobs posted in community papers, and to make these jobs available to community residents.

(11) I am taking a leadership position working with the Superintendent and my colleagues on the school committee to draft a school plan which will ensure a quality education in an atmosphere free of violence for every student.

As a member of the city council I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** those who say we cannot do anything about the growing level of violence on our streets.

I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the lack of initiative on the issue of homelessness. And in that regard I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the practice of lumping all homeless people together, mixing alcoholics, drug addicts, vagrants and run away youth with elderly, handicapped, displaced women with children and fire or flood victims.

I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** the present charter structure, and who has the courage to ask the voters of this city to ensure that district representation works for not against the city as a whole.

I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** an administration to work harder, and be more receptive to using incentives to create affordable housing in our neighborhoods.

I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** bloated budgets. And I will be the one who **DARES TO CHALLENGE** a budget which fails to deliver every penny worth of service the taxpayers have a right to expect.

JOE CASPER WILL BE THE ONE WHO **DARES TO CHALLENGE**...BECAUSE HE CARES.



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: Charter Reform

The city charter, specifically those sections dealing with the relationship between the mayor, the city council and the school committee, favor what is commonly referred to as a "strong mayor, weak council" system of government.

Placing aside the question of why this form of governance was adopted, rather than any other, there are a number of 'structural' deficiencies with the present format which can and should be corrected.

In looking to address the question of charter reform, I have been guided by one question, and I ask all residents to consider the same: Given our present "district representation" form of government, does the language of the charter as written in 1909, revised in 1948, and amended subsequently, benefit the people of the city of Boston today?

I think not.

Specifically, I would ask that a charter committee of the city council be formed to look at the provisions of those sections numbered and referred to as Chapter 486 of the Acts of 1909, as amended.

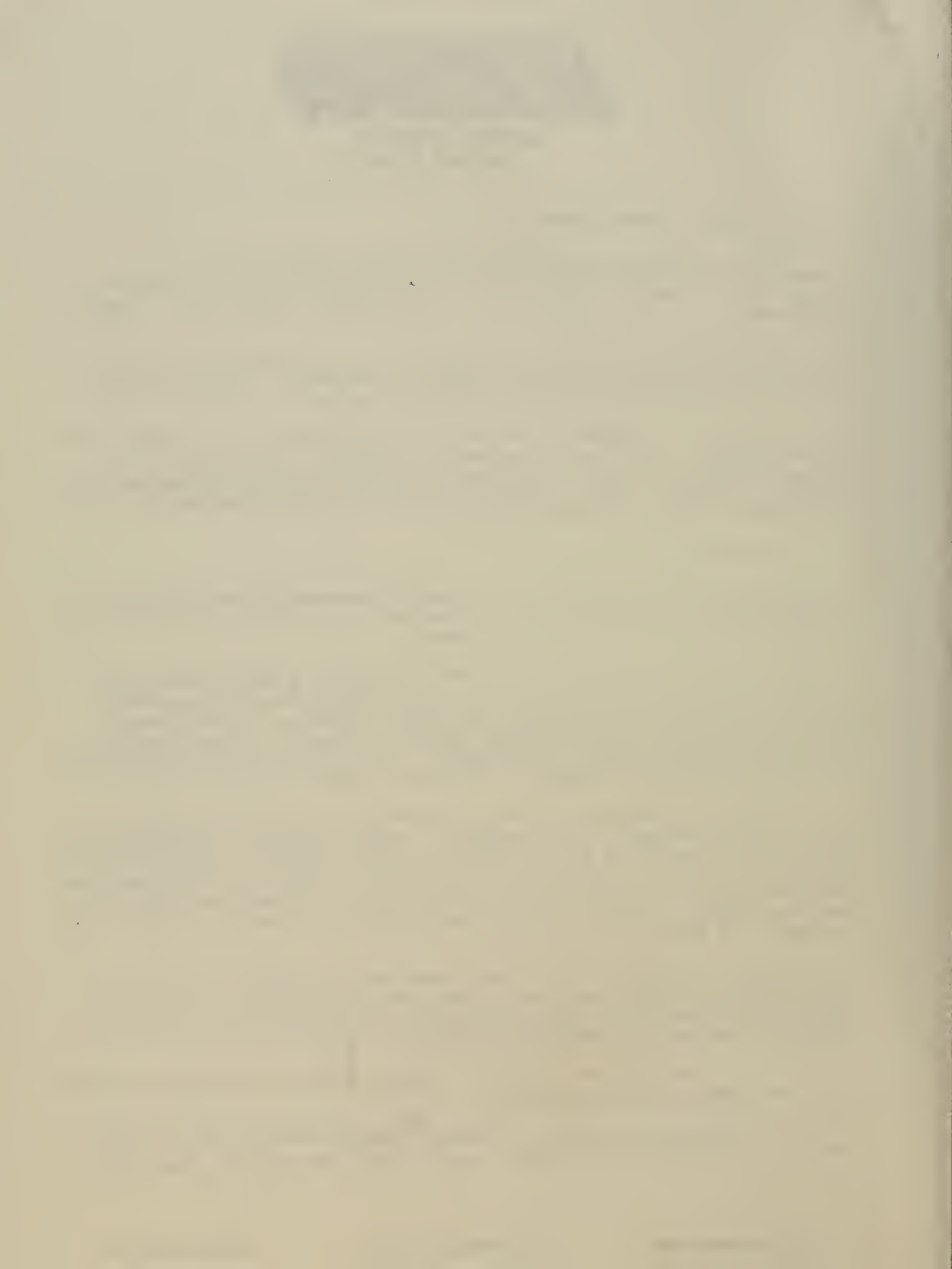
(1) District representation almost necessitates a greater sharing of responsibility, particularly in the area of the appointment of department, agency, commission, board chairmen and members. Under the current charter these appointments are the exclusive domain of the mayor. I cannot see how this narrow provision benefits the people of this city. Nor can I see how this provision enhances our managerial selection process.

A charter change granting the city council the authority to review and vote on the appointment of all department, board, agency and commission heads and members is warranted and long overdue. It takes no power away from the mayor, and opens up the process to the legislative branch to ensure that those selected to do a job are, in fact, fair, impartial and qualified. Incredibly, our city charter only mandates that those selected for these positions "...be recognized as experts in such work..."

When the President of the United States wants to appoint a director or agency head, he submits that name to the Senate for hearings on the individual's character and qualifications. There is no reason why the city council should not welcome this same responsibility.

(2) In looking at the charter the council might also consider concurrent four year council and mayoral terms.

(3) I am also asking that the council evaluate the best way to ensure that the laws enacted by the council and the mayor are what the people want.





In this regard, I am proposing that the public have an opportunity to petition the council to make bi-annual comment on newly enacted laws. This could be done in the form of a series of referendum questions. This simple measure would ensure that the district system we now enjoy will not adversely affect residents of the city as a whole. Residents citywide should have the opportunity to voice their opinion on whether the council's votes on such abstract matters as Apartheid in South Africa, the armed struggles in Central America, or the placement of seismic measuring devices in lieu of strategic air defense systems are appropriate matters for the city council to legislate. And if they are not, the people ought to have the opportunity through referendum to vote these laws down.

(4) Additionally, I am asking that the special charter committee review a dual voting system for city council and school committee matters. One type of vote being reserved for citywide city councilors and school committee members; and one type being reserved for district councilors and committeemen, with a crossover between the two when a neighborhood issue is being voted upon. For instance, the four citywide city councilors and the neighborhood councilor would vote on matters affecting a particular district. It seems to me that on issues affecting the entire city, accountability ought to be citywide. This measure will further ensure that citywide city councilors will adopt legislation acceptable to the city as a whole. And they will be held accountable citywide. It makes no sense to have a district city councilor make laws for the city as a whole when voters throughout the city cannot vote their displeasure with district city councilors.

The charter affects all residents. Its weaknesses are our weaknesses. Its strengths, our strengths. Accordingly, if a blue-ribbon panel is going to be assembled to look at the structure of one body, namely the school committee, it would be intellectually cowardly not to look at the structure of the other, namely, the city council, since the district wide system either works or it doesn't for both elective bodys. It is my belief that under current charter provisions the residents of this city are not served as well as they could be, and for that reason I think a systemic review of the entire charter is warranted.

It is my sincere hope that the city council will take a closer look, and a firmer leadership position on restructuring city government so that it better reflects the will of the residents of this city, and ensures accountability from all elected and appointed officials - something the current charter denies.



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: The Homeless Issue

One of the greatest shortcomings of the present administration when dealing with this issue has been its inability to identify just who the homeless are. By lumping all homeless people together you make it more difficult to offer honest solutions to individual groups. The present administration has also made the mistake of forcing homeless shelters in areas where community opposition was and is vocal. This policy has only led to distrust and hostility.

The communities have rightly perceived the present administration as a loose cannon over this issue, and the city council as inept and divided.

As a citywide city councilor (1) I will prompt my colleagues on the council to support a city ordinance restricting homeless shelters to neighborhoods where they are welcomed. It is vitally important that the city enjoy the trust and support of neighborhood residents. And the best way to accomplish this is to guarantee residents they will not be forced to live beside transient housing developments which cater to alcoholics, drug addicts, disenfranchised, run aways, deinstitutionalized, and a variety of other individuals who drift into the city from all over this state.

(2) I would support efforts to convert city-owned property into temporary shelters for fire victims, battered women with children, tenants and elderly individuals who may be evicted through no fault of their own. I believe neighborhoods would support these type of shelters if they were assured the shelters would be well run, temporary in nature for any one individual or family, and specific as to the type of people being invited into the neighborhoods.

(3) I support the maintenance of special treatment centers for alcoholics and drug addicts, away from urban center of the city and our neighborhoods. I would support legislation asking the state to assume greater responsibility for the care of deinstitutionalized people who find it difficult or impossible to take care of themselves. And if the state does not assist in this humanitarian effort, I will seek through city ordinance and the Home Rule Petition process the authority for the city of Boston to care for these people separate from women with children, elderly or fire victims.

(4) I believe small, self sustaining, community approved shelters are the best bet for the care of homeless. I also believe that area churches should and must assume more responsibility for the care and shelter of displaced parishioners in their respective communities.

I believe we can and must balance compassion with common sense, molding the two into realistic and workable programs which benefit all needy people.



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: Safety

Drug dealers, petty criminals and murderers have moved into the neighborhoods and turned our streets into shooting galleries, endangering the lives of innocent people. They have attempted to corrupt our youth, and in many instances have succeeded. They have almost destroyed order in our classrooms and have literally terrorized defenseless residents.

The Boston Globe reported, "Police officials have charged that City Hall is making city law enforcement into a movable feast with each new initiative (war on drugs, war on crime on the Common, etc.) evaporating soon after the TV cameras leave..."

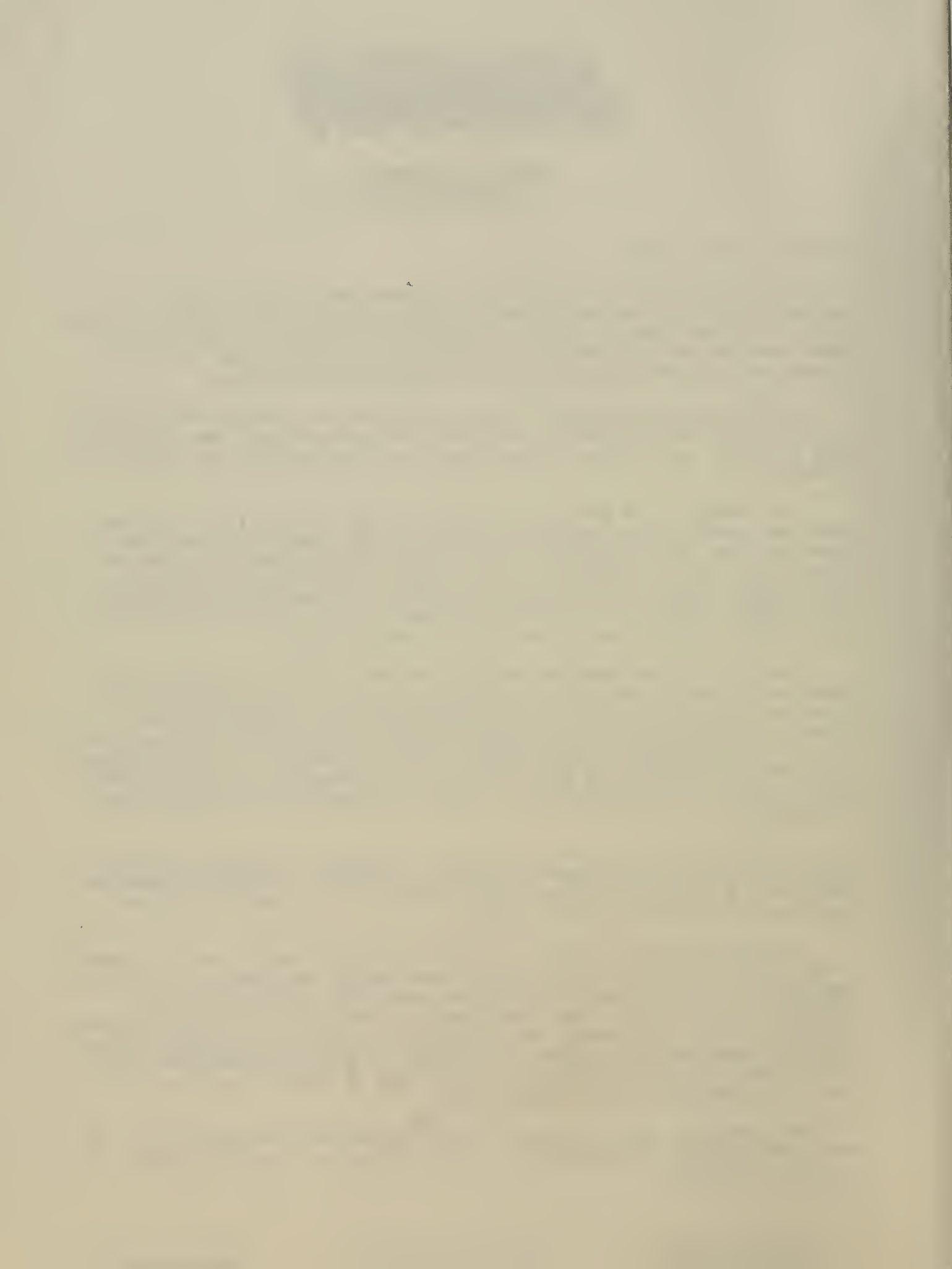
As a member of the Boston City Council I will lead the fight to bring peace and justice to our streets. I will challenge those who say we cannot do anything about the soaring crime rate. I will lobby vigorously to make our streets safe for all residents. If this means hiring more police officers, I will support efforts in that regard. But first, I'll want the city council's public safety committee to take a more aggressive and active role in monitoring programs and practices of the force we currently have.

I want small time hoodlums locked up and sent away. I want the police department to declare war on the hundreds of small time drug dealers and to close down once and for all those business and homes we know enlist the support of and dispense drugs to neighborhood youth. I want the Boston Police to shift their emphasis to enforcement of the laws against the petty criminal. I believe we have spent too much time, energy and money on the "glamorous" cases, and left the neighborhoods to fend for themselves. That practice must be reversed.

In this regard I will lobby the state legislature for tougher laws to punish drug dealers, drug pushers and petty criminals. I believe in mandatory sentencing. I will show the same staunch support for the Boston Police as I have shown for the Boston School Police.

My record on safety issues is a positive and progressive one. As a member of the School Committee I chaired the Student Safety Sub-Committee. I led the campaign to revise the code of discipline, and to "go public" with the alarming level of crime in our classrooms. I succeeded in establishing student assessment centers and second chance programs to ensure that students would no longer be suspended to the streets. I lobbied for and saw established crisis and conflict intervention teams. I led the fight to establish a 24-hour hot line for students who want to report crime.

As a member of the city council I will demonstrate the same concern, the same understanding and empathy for victims of crime as I have as a member of the school committee.





DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: The Delivery of City Services

Why did people in the Uphams Corner section of the city have to decorate an abandoned automobile with Christmas lights and wreaths, inviting the press down to photograph it, before the mayor took notice and ordered the car which has been parked there for over six months finally removed?

Why are our streets perennially dirty? Why do we have so many pot holes filled with loose sand instead of hot tar? Why is police response to 911 calls lagging and drug abuse on the rise? Why are our public cemeteries and parks deteriorating, attended to only during election years? Why can't we ever seem to get a street light repaired quickly, a tree trimmed or removed, or a noisy gang brushed from a corner shortly after a complaint is made? If you've ever had to deal with the city's Transportation or Inspectional Services Department, the Rent or Zoning Board, you develop a new respect for the words bureaucracy and delay.

The city employs thousands of dedicated, hard working, sincere and competent individuals who report to work daily and perform admirably. When the system breaks down and basic city services are not delivered - for whatever reason - it is the job of the city council to ask the tough questions and to demand action.

Through its budgetary oversight function the city council controls the budget. Although prohibited by law from raising the spending levels of any department, the city council can cut spending for departments or agencies which consistently fall short of their stated goals. Although not all city councilors condone these shortcomings, a majority of that body, for instance, refused to exercise its oversight authority over the BRA (It had the opportunity in 1986. At that time the mayor asked for a Home Rule Petition granting the BRA authority to collect and expend linkage monies. The council refused to adopt oversight language for BRA projects, and ended up with a BRA answerable to no one.) The council has also consistently refused to adopt language which would give it veto power over unpopular rules and regulations of boards and agencies it creates. It is this "bury your head in the sand, maybe the problem will go away," attitude which stymies progress and encourages poor performance. I believe it's time the city council took full responsibility for its actions, and exercised those rights granted it by law.

I believe the city council should be a pro-active body, and that it should drive a hard bargain with the administration where the delivery of city services are concerned. As a member of the Boston City Council I will make delivery of city services a personal priority. I will challenge the "go along to get along" attitude of those members of the council who see the problem but chose to do nothing but talk about it.

THE HISTORY OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT

BY J. W. FULTON

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THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: **Housing**

As a citywide city councilor I will pursue a moderate, sensible position on housing. I will work with all residents in an effort to bring stability back to the housing market and create affordable housing in our neighborhoods.

I will support the present Rent Control laws, but will look to streamline the mountains of paperwork created by the bureaucracy which administers these laws. I will seek to direct our efforts to those in need, and will work with the council to fine tune the ordinance in the belief that we can devise effective and sensible solutions to the housing crisis if we work together and compromise for the common good.

Public Housing: I will be an advocate for safe, clean and affordable public housing. When the court gave control of Public Housing back to the City of Boston in 1984, it did so with a mandate to come up with a management plan for the operation of these developments by November of 1986. The deadline came and went and neither the mayor or the city council took action. As a result, the plaintiffs in the original suit have brought the city back to court again. As a city councilor I will support a management plan to reorganize the BHA with the clear intent of delivering on the promises we make to all BHA tenants. You don't resolve problems by ignoring them. We need to take a close, hard look at the management of publicly supported housing and have the courage to change management practices where they prove ineffective.

Private Housing: (1) I will work with my colleagues on the city council to amend the state law through a Home Rule Petition to create tax incentives for those who rehabilitate rather than sell abandoned, blighted housing in our neighborhoods. (2) I will support a Home Rule Petition drive to provide property tax relief to existing homeowners whose property taxes increase disproportionately in an inflationary market, some as high as 30% per year. (3) I will work to make rent control more palatable for property owners. And the best way to do this is to order the Rent Control Board to set rent levels in all rent controlled apartments at levels which are fair to both landlords and tenants. (4) I would consider expanding the rent control laws in selected areas if the city council would agree to a tamper-proof ordinance, and adopt a policy of fair rent levels for all units under control. (5) I would look for ways to provide temporary housing subsidies for individuals who need housing, using linkage monies and federal housing funds flowing into the city. The fact of the matter is, we have lost thousands of units of affordable housing because of the current administration's housing policies. Condo conversions have skyrocketed during the past four years as small property owners have sold out rather than buy into the housing market in this city. You have to ask why? You simply cannot encourage people to invest in affordable housing when the principal housing policy you employ is based upon "controlling" the very people you want to build that housing, or when the laws you write changes every six months.



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DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: Development

The city of Boston is straining under the increasing pressures created by development of the downtown district.

Although I support development as a whole because it creates prosperity and jobs, both in the long and short term, I am increasingly concerned with the haphazard system currently employed by the city. The present administration and city council have failed to address the serious questions raised by overdevelopment of the downtown district. As a resident of the city I am deeply concerned with gridlock on our streets. I am deeply concerned with endless construction projects and disruption of public transportation. I am deeply concerned with the lack of a clear plan to deal with the orderly movement of people and automobiles through the city at peak traffic hours. And I am troubled that our beautiful city is being mismanaged developmentally.

Added to this we must now confront four major construction projects going on, all at the same time: (1) depression of the Central Artery; (2) construction of a third harbor tunnel; (3) the massive Fan Pier development project in South Boston; and finally (4) the taking down of the Orange Line.

As a member of the Boston City Council I would support development only where there is a clear commitment on behalf of the developer to maintain construction sites, clean debris regularly, provide police for traffic control, and assume responsibility for roads leading to and from the construction project. This means filling pot holes, cleaning streets and removing trash on a regular daily basis - especially on weekends. The present city council has done absolutely nothing in the above regard - and they and the administration should be held accountable for their lack of leadership on this subject.

I would not support development where the neighborhood is opposed to such development. And I would further argue that district city councilors should not be voting on issues outside their own districts.

Furthermore, I believe the Boston Redevelopment Authority has failed the city. It has not planned for the benefit of the neighborhoods. It is isolated, out of touch and arrogant. As a member of the city council I would support efforts to abolish the BRA and replace it with a city staffed Planning Board as proposed by one of the district city councilors.

This administration seems to have forgotten that the city exists for the people. Both the administration and the city council deserve criticism for the lack of a development plan for the city. Instead, we have a series of development projects which disrupt, tear down and destroy access for neighborhood residents.



DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: School Matters

As a member of the city council I can bring to that body the experience I gained as a member of the Boston School Committee.

Since the school budget is the single largest area of expenditure for the city, it is imperative that the city council have an experienced member who can bring an insiders perspective to that budget process.

Position Paper: Public Comment At City Council Meetings

As a member of the school committee I initiated a period of public comment prior to each school committee hearing. During these public comment periods members of the public can address the full body and superintendent. As a member of the Boston City Council I will work for the same public access.

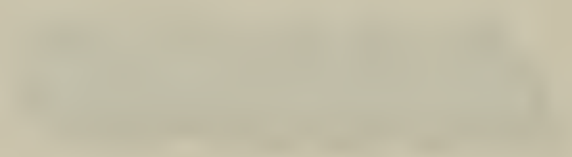
In that regard I will insist that all council meetings begin on time. The public should not have to wait while councilors do last minute lobbying on issues they should have discussed prior to a full hearing.

Position Paper: Full Disclosure

As a member of the city council I will move aggressively to ensure that all city councilors adhere to Rule 31 of the city council, a rule which prohibits conflicts of interest. I will not hesitate to go to court or the District Attorney when members violate this rule and trade votes in another councilor's district.

Position Paper: An Independent Voice

I can bring to the city council a record of independence. The last thing residents of this city need is a "go along to get along" city council. If government is to have integrity, those elected to public office must be independent-minded individuals with the courage to stand up and be counted in the public interest. The idea of trading votes for personal gain or to protect patronage is reprehensible, and it should be stopped. I bring to the city council a record of courage and achievement as a public official in an elected body. I bring to the council maturity of judgement and a progressive agenda based on common sense, and a willingness to work for the public good.



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DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: Human Rights

I support the rights of all citizens of this city to live in safety, and dignity, free from fear and harassment. I believe in equal opportunity in employment and promotions for all individuals regardless of their race, sex, sexual preference, age or national origin.

I find no difficulty supporting laws which seek to honestly address wrongs committed against any group of individuals. Nor do I have any difficulty in supporting laws which seek to redress wrongs. I do not support preferential treatment of individuals, nor can I find any logic in mandating quotas or reverse discrimination. One form of discrimination is just as insidious as the next.

I do and will support the city's Human Rights Commission, its Fair Housing Commission and its other commissions and agencies created to ensure fairness and equal opportunity for residents of this city.

I do not support granting these agencies subpoena powers, nor would I vote favorably to expand jurisdiction of these agencies, especially where I felt we were being asked to mandate state sponsored "correct thinking."

I believe all individuals brought before these committees should be presumed innocent until charges have been substantiated. I believe allegations should remain confidential, just as the name of the individual bringing the charge is kept anonymous until after a finding is made.

Because I believe in honesty and openness in government, and to ensure that the city council never took civil rights away from one group in an effort to appease another, I would allow the voters of this city to have an opportunity to vote on all laws enacted by the city council in this regard. I would propose this to ensure that the city council always acts prudently, and with the full support of residents of the city. Public policy should be subject to intense public scrutiny and comment, so that when enacted into law, it can be enforced and made to work in the public interest.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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DARES TO CHALLENGE...
...BECAUSE HE CARES

Position Paper: SENHI, IPOD and Fan Pier

The South End Neighborhood Housing Initiative, the BRA's Interim Planning Overlay District and the Fan Pier initiatives are all projects heavily supported by the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

(1) With SENHI, the BRA will be selling off dozens of BRA-owned parcels in the South End. It is my belief the BRA should turn these properties over to the city of Boston for disposition. As the city's development agency, the BRA should not be involved in the disposition or usage of existing properties. That function can and should be under the direction of the city of Boston. As a member of the city council I will propose legislation to strip the BRA of its policy role in determining what type of housing is best suited for the neighborhoods, and will leave, instead, that decision to the neighborhoods and the city.

(2) The IPOD plan as proposed by the BRA involves major zoning changes for the city. Again, the BRA is planning what is in the best interests of the city. Few people would deny the city of Boston's zoning code is outdated and needs change. I am not prepared, however, to trust the BRA with making those changes. I fault the city council and the mayor for not taking a leadership position, through its committee process, to assign the job of re-zoning in the public interest to the city council's committee on planning and development. The city council should be in the neighborhoods asking the residents what they want. I would support a comprehensive plan to re-zone the entire city in the public interest. As a member of the city council I will insist that the city council assume more of a role in zoning the neighborhoods of this city.

(3) In my judgement Fan Pier is just too large. Although I support development of that area of the city, not enough emphasis has been placed on using land for the public purpose. I support a trimmed-down development model, one which creates park land along the waterfront for city residents. I believe our waterfront is a natural resource, and because of this I do not support giving that resource away. If the city must use its eminent domain power to protect the waterfront I would support such taking, but only after we made a good faith effort to negotiate with the present owner a compromise which allowed development to proceed, but with park land guarantees built into the agreement.





INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Local 1228

TO: John E. Flynn, I.V.P.
Local Union Officers
Members of the Executive Board
Joseph Sandulli
Warren Pyle
Paul McCarthy
Union Representatives
Local Union Stewards

DATE: August 12, 1987

C
Ken Flanagan

FROM: Kenneth F. Flanagan
Business Manager

SUBJECT: Conference concerning the issues faced by the Local Union

Broadcast unions face even more difficulties in the future than were faced in the past. We are in the middle of what could be a very long strike by the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (N.A.B.E.T.) against the National Broadcasting Company. If the network is successful in this battle with N.A.B.E.T., it will encourage others to attack broadcast unions at the network and station levels

The I.B.E.W. is about to enter what will probably be the most difficult negotiations ever with CBS, Inc., with a strong likelihood of a labor dispute this fall. The proposals that CBS has placed on the bargaining table include the whole range of objectionable issues such as out-of-seniority layoffs and recalls; elimination of any significant geographic jurisdiction in radio; unlimited use of non-staff Technicians; operation of cameras, video tape recorders, editing and other technical equipment by non-bargaining unit persons; reductions in benefits plans, with the Technicians assuming more of the premium costs; and many more too numerous to describe.

At the Local Union level, we are attempting to resolve a long dispute with Freedom, WLNE-TV, which is bent on elimination of the union security and jurisdictional provisions of our Agreement. We have negotiated for two years now with CTV of Derry, Inc. (Channel 50), and the Company has just walked out on those negotiations because the Union is still insisting on a Union Shop provision and a requirement that any purchaser of the Station assume the contract and the Employees covered by that contract. Negotiations began today with Hill Broadcasting of Dallas, TX, for Channel 27. We have been trying to get Hill to the bargaining table for well over two years now, and it is likely Hill will refuse to meet our demands on important issues.

Among the stations already organized, we have been hurt, repeatedly at some locations, by the sale of stations. New owners arrive on the scene and insist that long-standing arrangements be dismantled as the

IBEW

Meoe regarding Local 1228 Conference,
August 12, 1987, Page 2

price for a contract. The Gillett Group is about to take control of the Storer television stations, and has a history of the employment of "union busting" lawyers who have successfully guided Gillett through negotiations elsewhere that saw the elimination of pensions, union shop provisions, and major portions of jurisdiction. It is highly likely we will soon face these same demands.

Will we be better prepared to deal with these attacks than others both in the I.B.E.W. and in other broadcast unions, who have agreed to abandon long-held provisions of their agreements? Is it better to take what can be obtained when negotiating with a newly organized station and get the Union's foot in the door, or should we insist on the same standards at these stations as we have secured elsewhere? Is there a future for unions in television and radio? A representative of the law firm employed by the Gillett Group, and a labor relations executive of ABC/CapCities told delegates to the 1987 Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters (which included management from area stations in the audience) that the seniority system in broadcasting contracts has to be attacked and destroyed.

In order to confront these and other issues, the Local Union is planning a conference to be held on Saturday, September 12, 1987, to discuss where this industry is headed and what role this Local Union is to play in the industry in the future. International Vice President Flynn, our lawyers and consultants, and others are being invited to discuss these important issues. The Stewards, Officers and Executive Board members who are the leadership of this Local Union will be the ones to deal with the issues on the front lines, and will be personally involved in the negotiations that will have to be conducted concerning such radical employer proposals.

I hope that you will be able to attend this conference, and that this early notice will permit you to schedule your time so you can participate. A location for the Conference has yet to be selected, as the Union needs to have an idea of the response we are likely to get. If you plan to attend this Conference, please contact the Union office as soon as possible by mail or phone and let us know, so that we can make sure there will be room for all who want to participate.

NORTH SHORE LABOR COUNCIL - AFL-CIO

679 Western Ave.
Lynn, Ma. 01905



Serving:

BEVERLY	NAHANT
BOXFORD	NORTH READING
DANVERS	PEABODY
ESSEX	READING
GLOUCESTER	ROCKPORT
HAMILTON	SALEM
IPSWICH	SAUGUS
LYNN	SWAMPSCOTT
LYNNFIELD	TOPSFIELD
MANCHESTER	WAKEFIELD
MARBLEHEAD	WENHAM
MIDDLETON	

June 20, 1987

Arthur Osborne, President and George Carpenter, Secretary-Treasurer
Massachusetts State Labor Council
AFL-CIO
8 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

*Rec'd
Comm. 12.12*

Gentlemen:

Please be advised that the North Shore Labor Council on June 17, 1987
endorsed the following for re-election in the upcoming election:

President:	Arthur Osborne
Sec'y-Treasurer	George Carpenter
Vice-President	Kevin Mahar
Union Label Exec.VP	John O'Connor

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Mary K. Condon

Mary K. Condon, Secretary
North Shore Labor Council



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SOUND OF ERIN

SOUND OF ERIN RADIO PROGRAM/P.O. Box 12, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178 tel: (617) 484-2275

John Curran
Bernie McCarthy
Pat Twohig

*Exe office
p.e.c*

Dear Friend:

The Sound of Erin Irish Radio Program will be placing emphasis on the labor movement in the United States and the Irish contribution to it on a number of programs beginning on or about August 31.

We would be very interested in discussing our plans with you or any one you might suggest. We will be looking for people who are prominent in the Eastern New England labor community to be available for on air interviews. We are also planning on daily features that will promote labor's image. There will be no charge for the "interviews" or the "features".

The third part of our plan is advertising. Advertisers would include unions, union management, union locals, candidates for union elections, union businesses and individuals. Our advertising rates are:

\$60.00 per 60 second commercial up to 10 ads
\$55.00 per 60 second commercial up to 29 ads
\$50.00 per 60 second commercial for 30 or more ads.

Enclosed is a brochure which gives further details on our radio program. We will contact you again within 5 to 8 business days to discuss this further with you.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1880

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PASSED MAY 15, 1879

AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE
PASSED MAY 15, 1879

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PASSED MAY 15, 1879

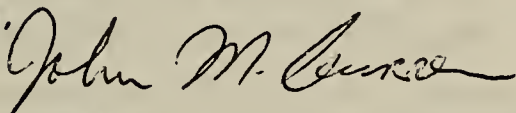
AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

PASSED MAY 15, 1879

AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

If you wish to contact us in the meantime, you may do so at the address or telephone number above.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John M. Curran". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Regards,".

John M. Curran

JMC/emc

Enclosure

SOUND OF ÉIRÍN *The Irish Radio Program*

1550 AM WNTN

Monday-Friday 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or Sundown)

Saturday at 10:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. (or Sundown)

COVERAGE AREA

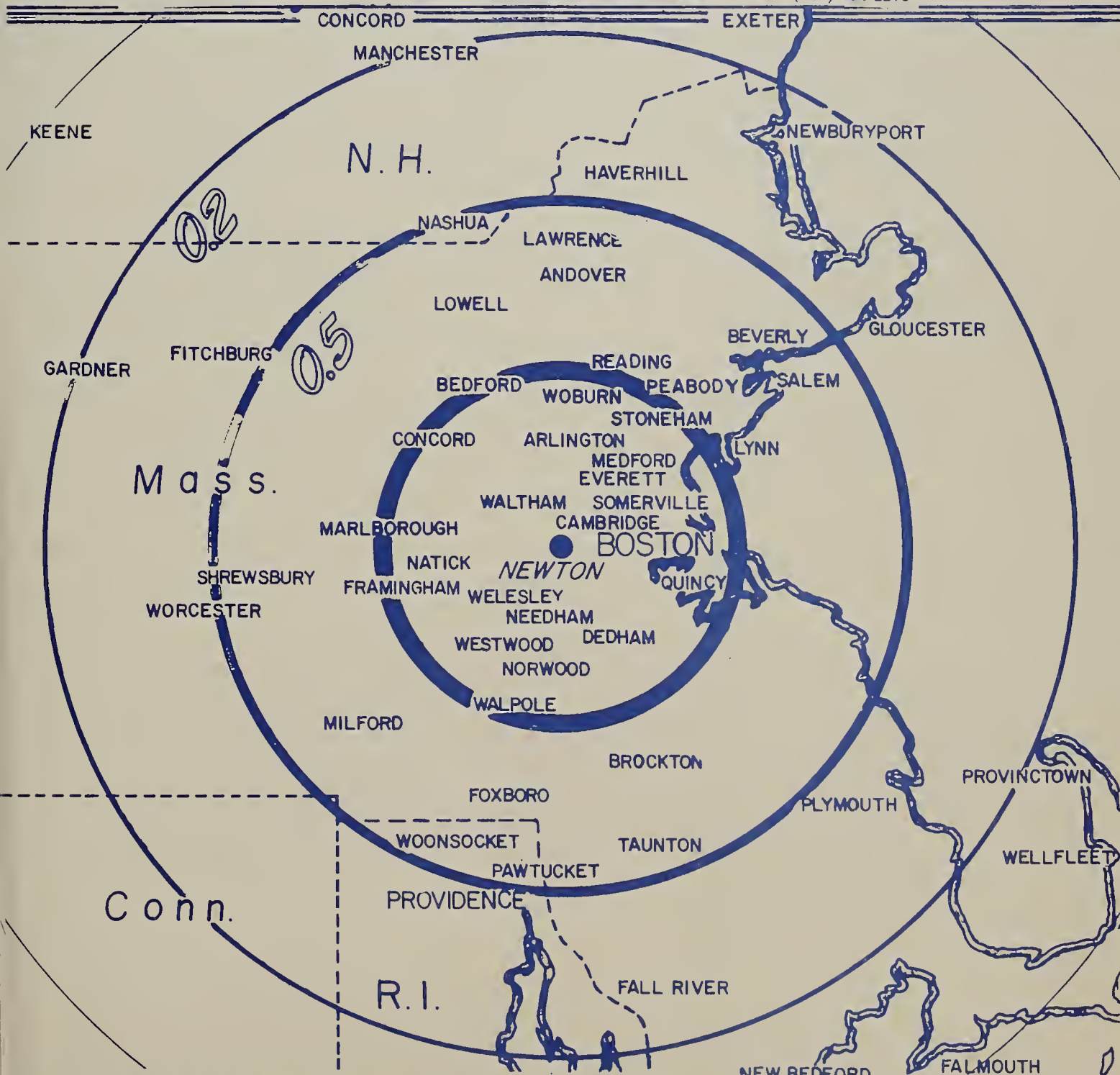
PRIMARY AREA (0.5 mv/m)

Population 6,000,000 +

SECONDARY AREA (0.2 mv/m)

Population 7,000,000 +

SOUND OF ERIN RADIO PROGRAM/P.O. Box 12, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178 Tel: (617) 484-2275



Set your sights on the Irish-American community!... With the Sound of Erin, you're right on target!

America's only 6 days of the week *Drive Time* Irish Radio Program!

SOUND OF ÉRIN
The Irish Radio Program

John Curran
President

P. O. Box 12 • Belmont, Mass. 02178
(617) 484-2275

SOUND OF ÉRIN
The Irish Radio Program
W.N.T.N. 1550 AM

Mon. - Fri. 3:30 to 6 p.m. (or Sundown)

Saturday 10:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. (or Sundown)

America's Only 6 days a Week

Drive Time Irish Radio Program!

Box 12, Belmont, Mass. 02178 • 484-2275

The hills are alive with the
Sound of Erin!

The *Sound of Erin* radio program, broadcast on WTN Radio 1550-AM 6 days of the week brings the best in contemporary and traditional Irish music to listeners throughout eastern New England . . . and beyond.

It is estimated that more than half a million listeners tune in to the award-winning show.

Hosted by John Curran, Bernie McCarthy and Pat Twohig, the *Sound of Erin* presents a relaxed and entertaining format, including open telephone lines for listener participation and special features, such as The History of Irish Family Names, The History of Irish Towns and Counties, Irish News and Sports Reports.

The *Sound of Erin* is geared to entertaining the Irish-American audience of eastern New England and also to informing and participating in community affairs.

**With the Sound of Erin,
you're right on target!**

COVERAGE AREA

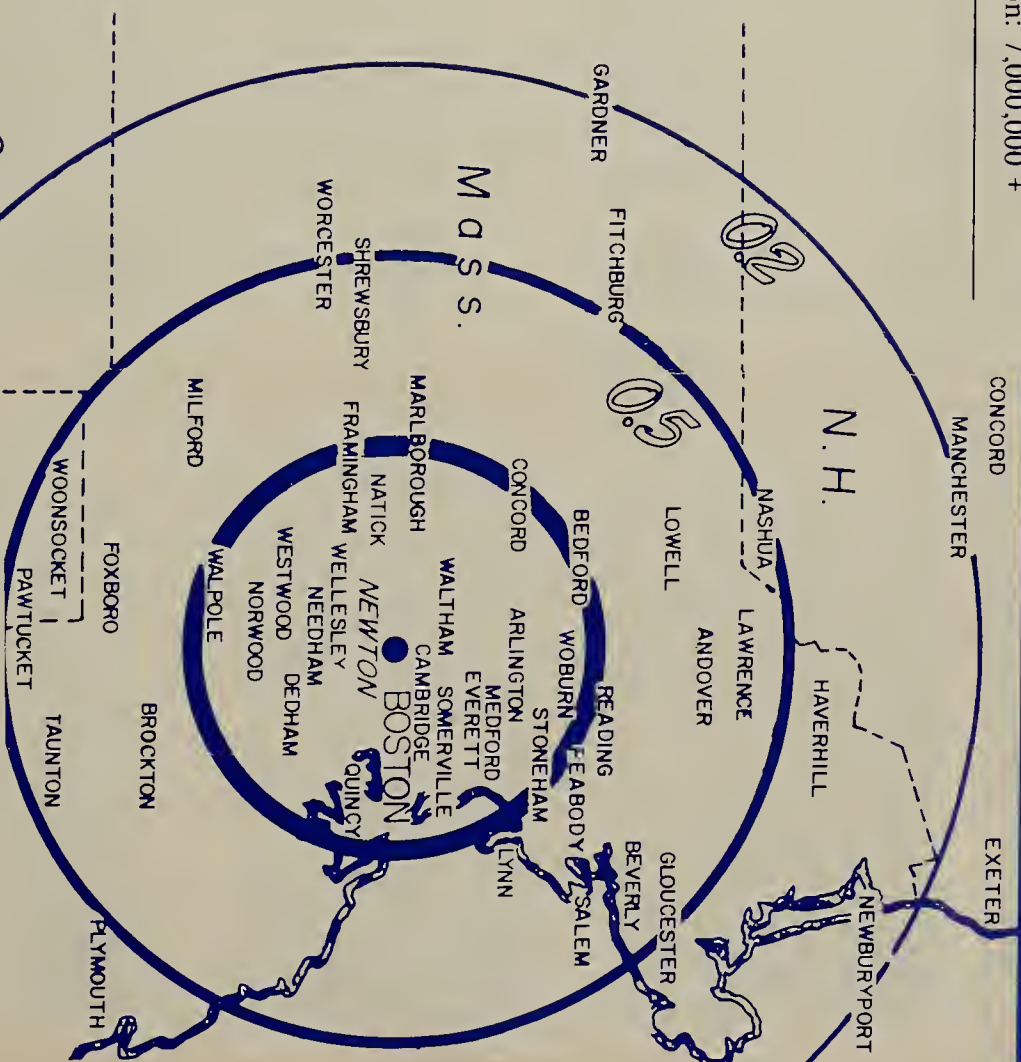
PRIMARY AREA (0.5 mv/m)

Population: 6,000,000 +

SECONDARY AREA (0.2 mv/m)

Population: 7,000,000 +

sound of erin The Irish Radio Program



**Set your sights on the
Irish-American community!**

Set your sights on the Irish-American Community!

When you advertise on the *Sound of Erin*, WNTN 1550-AM, you're targeting the largest community in our listening area, according to the most recent U.S. Census. The Irish-American community of New England is upscale and well-established, with more disposable income and a strong family orientation.



The *Sound of Erin* is aired 6 days of the week, Monday thru Friday, 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or Sundown) prime drive-time and on Saturday from 10:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. or sundown. When people are able to listen throughout the day. We are America's only 6 days a week *Drive Time* Irish Radio Program



Through listener reaction via telephone calls, mail, personal contact, and other measuring devices, an estimated 500,000 people listen to the *Sound of Erin*, WNTN 1550-AM, every week.



The *Sound of Erin* is the only Irish radio program in New England with on *and* off the air advertising, including extensive print media advertising and a bumper sticker campaign. Our listeners will know about you because they know about us!



Our current sponsor list includes international, national and local advertisers, and is available upon request.



We have been on the air since September, 1972. 15 years. In which time we have expanded from a 30 minute show per week, to up to 20 hours per week.



The *Sound of Erin* is the recipient of many Community Service Awards. It has also received numerous letters of commendation, including those from the Consul General of Ireland and prominent Government Officials from Ireland.



RATE SHEET (Effective January 1, 1987)

60 SECOND COMMERCIALS

1 to 9 - \$60.00 *each*
up to 29 - \$55.00 *each*
30 or more - \$50.00 *each*

Sound of Erin Personnel will be happy to assist in writing ad copy.



If you want to get in touch with The Irish-American Community of Eastern New England... Get in touch with us. We talk to them six days a week!

Contact us at:

The Sound of Erin
P. O. Box 12
Belmont, MA 02178

John Curran
Pat Twohig
Bernie McCarthy

484-2275
528-9625
326-4159

Communism
M-E C

Union for Radical Political Economics
155 w. 23rd St. 12th Floor, New York, New York 10011
212 - 691 - 5722

To: Interested Media
From: Michael Jacobs, Executive Director, URPE
Date: Immediate Release

Regarding: Union For Radical Political Economics
Summer Conference: "Labor and the Left In The Reagan Economy"
August 26 - 30 Camp Burgess, Sandwich, Ma at Cape Cod

On August 26-30 the Union For Radical Political Economics will hold its 19th annual conference at Camp Burgess, Sandwich, Ma. on Cape Cod. The theme of this year's conference is "Labor and the Left In The Reagan Economy." Scholars and activists from the U.S., Canada, and Europe will hold seminars and workshops on such issues as international capital mobility, unemployment, and new strategies for the labor movement.

"The recent and dramatic globalization of the U.S. economy has hit labor hard. We, at URPE, believe the labor movement needs new ideas, strategies and coalitions in order to raise the status of workers from the erosion during the Reagan years," stated conference organizer Robert Polin, Professor of Economics, at the University of California, Riverside.

Pat Gibbs from the Association of Flight Attendants, Larian Angelo from the United Electrical and Machine Workers, Cliff Anstein from the British Columbia Federation of Labor, and Ray Rogers from Corporate Campaign will be featured panelists speaking on "Strategies for Labor: Reaganism and Beyond" on Saturday, August 29, at 2:00 pm.

Founded in 1968, URPE is an interdisciplinary association devoted to the study, development, and application of political economic analysis to social problems.

The public is invited to participate. Families and individuals can enjoy swimming, boating, and other leisure time activities at Camp Burgess. Tent sites and cabins are available for those staying overnight. Meals are served in a large dining hall. Overnight adult daily rates for all meals range from \$65 to \$35 depending on income. Children are \$20 per day; child care is free. Daily registration is \$15.00 per day, meals are provided at an extra cost. Preregistration is advised but participants may register at the door. Contact Michael Jacobs, 155 w. 23rd St. 12th Floor, New York, New York 10011 212- 691 - 5722 for more information.



PRESS RELEASE - JUNE 8, 1987

Over the weeks and months ahead I will be releasing a number of position papers on important issues affecting residents of the city of Boston.

It is my belief that your familiarity with my specific position on key issues will be important both to you and me, and ultimately the general public, since these position papers reflect my thoughts as accurately and honestly as I can state them.

In formulating these position papers I have given considerable thought to my answers, recognizing the need to serve a citywide constituency fairly and equitably. The positions expounded in these papers will cover a wide range of subjects from housing, homelessness and development, to gay rights, the delivery of city services and charter reform, to name a few.

It is my intention to offer position papers on a regular weekly basis, until all major subjects are covered. After that, I will make weekly releases on specific subjects currently before the city council. If you or your office maintains a candidate file, please add these papers to that material.

Additionally, during this period I will continue to speak out as a member of the school committee on issues affecting the quality of education of the children in this city, particularly school safety. My thoughts on these matters are contained in my weekly newspaper column, copies of which are available upon request.

It is my hope that before the primary each community leader and member of the press will have a complete package containing my position on all major issues, as well as my record as a member of the school committee.

In closing, I look forward to a vigorous, substantive, issue-oriented campaign. I invite your inquiries, and welcome your comments along the way.

Sincerely,

Joe Casper

THE HISTORY OF THE

18th CENTURY

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THE HISTORY OF THE 18th CENTURY, FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES II. TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE II. IN SEVEN VOLUMES. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. VOL. I. LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall, 1759.

THE HISTORY OF THE 18th CENTURY, FROM THE DEATH OF CHARLES II. TO THE DEATH OF GEORGE II. IN SEVEN VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall, 1759.

International Union of Electronic, Electrical
Salaried Machine & Furniture Workers

Local



276

I. U. E. - A. F. L. - C. I. O.

Post Office Box 2406



Holyoke, MA 01041

*Refer to
Commonwealth
H. E. C.*

7 August 1987

George E. Carpenter, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer
Massachusetts AFL-CIO Council
8 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02108

Dear George,

It was very thoughtful of you to come and meet with our members on the one year anniversary of our struggle against Advertising Corporation of America, Holyoke, MA.

The morale of our striking members has remained high because of the support we have received from labor leaders such as yourself.

Please extend our appreciation to President Arthur Osborne and your entire Executive Council for the solidarity they have demonstrated.

I know that with the continued support of our brother and sister trade unionists we will prevail in our strike against union busting and scab labor.

I remain fraternally yours,

Martha Dolat

Martha Dolat
President
IUE Local 276

cc: Robin L. Goshea
256 Maple Street
Holyoke, MA 01040

Peter S. di Cicco
N.E. District Council Two
Int'l Union of Electronic, Electrical Salaried, Machine & Furniture Workers
335 Central Street
Saugust, MA 01906-2398

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5408 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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